FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BUDAPEST NOTES BROWN SALT II TESTIMONY TO SENATE COMMITTEE

LD241025 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] [Harold] Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, has stated before the Senate Armed Services Committee that the security of the United States can better be strengthened with the SALT II agreement than without it. In the committee debate, one of the main opponents of SALT II, Senator Jackson, voiced the view that the equal conditions of the treaty put the United States in a position of disadvantage. The Senate Armed Services Committee does not vote on the treaty, only the Foreign Relations Committee, which has already been dealing with the subject for 2 weeks. But the positions of the members of both committees can have a great influence on the Senate's decision: The vote is likely to take place there in November.

PRAGUE VIEWS U.S. SENATE'S SALT II DEBATE

LD241942 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] For 3 weeks now United States senators have been discussing the Soviet-American SALT II treaty which is to be ratified in autumn. Radio Prague's analyst (Jiri Roskot), pointed out today that great responsibility now rests with the senators in Washington as they are expected to realistically assess the SALT II strategic arms limitation treaty.

A great many political observers agree on the fact that if SALT II were not to be ratified by the United States Senate, Soviet-United States relations would deteriorate and the whole world would be thrown one step backwards on the path towards curbing the arms race.

The United States Senate's defense committee started discussing SALT II on Monday. As was to be expected some formidable broadsides were fired against it by sworn enemies of the process of international relaxation. Mark Hatfield, William Proxmire and some others maintained that SALT II would oblige neither the Soviet Union nor the United States to limit their strategic arsenals. This was disproved by Les Aspin who said that if the United States Senate refuses to ratify SALT II, United States taxpayers will have to spend an additional $21,000 million than planned so far. [as heard] Senators of the Barry Goldwater type, who are out to destroy SALT II or to drown it in endless amendment proposals, were told by Defense Secretary Harold Brown that with SALT II the United States will militarily be safer than before and that in his view SALT II is a fair deal.

Harold Brown is thoroughly acquainted with the problems of strategic armaments. On the other hand, the fact should not be overlooked that the Carter administration in an attempt to change the attitude of the hawks in the Senate is prepared to pump additional thousands of millions into the development of new strategic weapons, among them MX missiles, nuclear submarines with guided (?Trident) missiles and others. Such an attitude, throwing the door wide open to a continued arms race, is in contravention with the very spirit of the SALT II accord.

Unlike other international covenants the SALT II accord actually is the concern of each and every one of us. SALT II raises justified hopes that joint efforts can avert the danger of nuclear war and insure a peaceful future for mankind. This is the real issue and not the machinations of some United States senators defending the interests and enormous profits of the military-industrial complex.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND NOTES 'POSITIVE REACTIONS' TO SALT II

LD170904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0511 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"It is necessary to approach questions of reducing the arms race and the transition to effective disarmament in a realistic manner, without illusions," writes NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Tuesday [17 Jul] in a commentary on SALT II. The paper notes the diverse positive reactions all over the world and writes that it is necessary to continue along the course embarked upon with energy, courage and persistance.

"The SED, Government and people of the GDR are also guided by this. This determines the numerous initiatives taken by the GDR in the various international bodies in order to guarantee security in Europe on a lasting basis and towards developing cooperation between states of different social systems. Our republic, alongside the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, is doing its share to advance the process of improving the international climate. In this way, it continues to make its contribution to strengthe. he peace forces and their just struggle throughout the world."

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S.-USSR RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BAN

Polish Delegate on Ban

LD241018 Warsaw PAP in English 0915 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, 24 Jul, PAP--In his speech before the plenary meeting of the Geneva Disarmament Committee on July 23, Poland's representative, Ambassador Bogumil Sujka emphasized the importance attached by Poland to reaching as quickly as possible an international agreement to thoroughly ban the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons as [word indistinct] (?to improve its arsenals), pointing to the necessity of improving works in this domain. When speaking about the need to undertake constructive works on the text of the convention, he put forth a working paper with an outline of an international agreement in this (?respect). The proposal, similar as the initiatives put forward by other countries, will be (?succeeded by further) discussions. It has been recognized by delegations of many countries, including the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Finland, Nigeria and the United States, as a useful and weighty contribution to the works aimed at formulating a multilateral agreement banning chemical weapons.

RUDE PRAVO Comment

LD191006 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The reaching of a generally accepted international agreement banning the production and development of radiological weapons and excluding them from military arsenals is of prime importance for peace and security in the world, the daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

Commenting on a joint Soviet-U.S. proposal for the ban on radiological weapons submitted to the Geneva Disarmament Committee the daily said that this demand is even more important today when governments of some countries using the latest scientific findings build up military potential far exceeding their real needs. This tendency is particularly dangerous now when there are not a few disputed issues and hotbeds of international tension in the world, the daily said and added that the widest possible participation of states in the preparation and implementation of an agreement banning radiological weapons of mass destruction is necessary also from the viewpoint of prevention.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Comment

LD161100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0531 GMT 16 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The Disarmament Committee's objective treatment of the Soviet-American proposal on banning radiological weapons has dealt a fresh rebuff to the imperialist forces which are hostile to detente and which are orientated towards the arms race," says NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in a commentary published today. "Hardly had the Soviet Union presented its proposal for a comprehensive ban at the 30th UN General Assembly in 1975 when the imperialists directed their fire against any proscription of new types of mass destruction weapons. Their stalling argument that a weapon could not be banned before it was available and before it was exactly 'identifiable' has long been refuted by common-sense, because it is quite obvious that it is much cheaper to ban a weapon before it is developed and manufactured at all."

The GDR welcomes the Soviet-American proposal. "It is our aim to prevent the misuse of scientific knowledge and technical possibilities for the creation of new means of mass destruction, the use of which is repeatedly threatened by aggressive imperialist circles."

ROMANIAN TRADE DELEGATION LED BY CORNEL BURTICA ARRIVES 24 JULY

AU242123 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] A government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, arrived in our country today to sign a protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1980. At Rinas Airport the delegation was met by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and others. Also meeting the delegation were Aldea Militaru, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and other embassy officials.

Talks began this afternoon between the government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, and the government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, gave a dinner tonight at the Dajti Hotel in honor of the Romanian Government trade delegation. Attending were Luan Babameto, minister of communications; Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade; and members of both delegations. Aldea Militaru, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, also attended.

LLESHI SENDS CONDOLENCES TO TON DUC THANG ON NGUYEN LUONG BANG DEATH

AU231913 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

We are sorry to hear that Comrade Nguyen Luong Bang, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has passed away. On behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and myself, I express sincere condolences to you and through you to the fraternal Vietnamese people and the family of Comrade Nguyen Luong Bang.

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Peruvian-Albanian Friendship Society led by Fernandez Santa Maria, chairman of the society, left our country on 24 July. The delegation visited our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries. During their stay in Albania, the Peruvian guests visited work and production centers, agricultural cooperatives and sociocultural institutions. Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, hosted a luncheon in honor of the delegation. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ferdi Karagjozi, general secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG

Wreathlaying With Takov

AU232025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 23 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Souphanouvong, president of the Supreme People's Assembly, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and president of the Central Committee of the National Reconstruction Front of Laos, today visited the legendary mountain peak of Shipka. Accompanied by Peko Takov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, Souphanouvong laid flowers at the monument of the Bulgarian insurrection heroes and later visited the Shipka mausoleum, where he laid flowers at the tombs of the Russian and Bulgarian heroes and insurrection fighters.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU241552 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA)--Today the first secretary of the CC of (?Bulgarian Communist Party) and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, met Mr Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of Laos.

Satisfaction was expressed during the conversation with the ascendant development of relations between the two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Mr Zhivkov expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the people of Laos against imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism, for the building up of a new society in Laos.

Mr Souphanouvong gave a high appraisal to the international assistance the BCP, the goverrment and the Bulgarian people are giving to Laos.

Questions concerning the further expansion and deepening of fraternal relations and cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples, the unity of the socialist community and ensuring lasting peace and social progress in the whole world were also discussed.

Decoration Ceremony

AU241601 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA)--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today decorated Mr Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of Laos, with the "Star [words indistinct] his distinction for his major contributions in the struggle of the people of Laos for freedom and national independence, for the success of the cause for peace, democracy and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world, in the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Laos [words indistinct] connection with his 70th anniversary.

In his speech at the ceremony, Mr Zhivkov pointed out that the Bulgarian [words indistinct] leadership is aware of the difficult conditions in which the victorious people of (?Laos) are working.

"On the (?one hand) they have to build up the new life, (?the socio-political system, the development of economy) and culture, and on the other, to resist the incessant provocations of the imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists," he said.

The Bulgarian leader pointed out that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people are fully on the side of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggle against reaction, imperialism and Chinese hegemonism.

"There is no doubt that, relying on the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and on all progressive forces in the world, you will be victorious and will ensure the freedom and independence of your countries and will guarantee the road of socialist reconstruction and building," Mr Zhivkov said in conclusion.

In his reply Mr Souphanouvong declared that the high distinction is a symbol of the militant solidarity and unswerving fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and Laotian peoples, between the two parties and states.

"This distinction inspires fresh strength for continuing the national and international revolutionary struggle of the People's Revolutionary Party in Laos," he said.

Mr Souphanouvong emphasized that the expansion and deepening of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between Bulgaria and Laos is in the name of the welfare of the two peoples, in the name of the victory of world peace and the ideas of socialism and communism in the world.

ATANASOV MEETS VISITING ARGENTINE COMMUNIST NADRA 24 JULY

AU241908 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA)--Today the BCP CC Secretary Georgi Atanasov met Mr Fernando Nadra, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Argentina, who is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

At the talks held information was exchanged on the tasks the two parties are solving at the present stage and on certain problems of the international communist movement. Stress was laid on the importance of the steady expanding of fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Argentina based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. The identity of views of the Bulgarian and Argentine communists on all major issues of today's world development was affirmed.

BRIEFS

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM LIBYA--Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Libya tonight. During his visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Comrade Andrey Lukanov had talks connected with the bilateral economic ties between the two countries. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU]

BCP-CPSU COOPERATION--In conformity with the plan on mutual party cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, a delegation of BCP party workers led by Angel Bobokov, chief of the Agricultural Department at the BCP Central Committee, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from 17 to 24 July. The Bulgarian delegates studied the experience of various agricultural-research scientific institutes, kolkhozes, kolkhoz enterprises and agro-industrial associations. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU]

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY CABLE TO POLISH COUNTERPARTS

ID202108 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 20 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the president of the CSSR, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent a congratulatory telegram to Warsaw today to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and to Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. It reads:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the significant day of your country and to mark your state holiday, the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic, we are sending you, the Central Committee of the PZPR, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and all Polish working people, heart-felt comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of the CSSR as well as on our own behalf.

In the course of 35 years since the liberation of your homeland from fascism, the Polish people have carried out under the leadership of the PZPR significant revolutionary transformations in building a people's state and laying the foundations of a socialist system, and in a firm alliance with the countries of the socialist community have gone successfully along the path of a construction of an advanced socialist society.

All Czechoslovak people hold in high esteem the great creative effort of the Polish working people and their significant successes in the realization of the demanding tasks set by the Seventh PZPR Congress. The Polish People's Republic, which has been achieving high rates of the development of a socialist society in all areas of the political, economic and cultural life, in particular during the period of the 1970's, has won a firm international authority in the struggle for peace and progress, for security and cooperation in Europe and the whole world.

We highly value the fact that between the CPCZ and the PZPR, between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation, which serve the interests of our nations, the cause of peace and progress in the world, have been deepening continually. Regular contacts between representatives of both fraternal parties, governments, state and social organizations of Czechoslovakia and Poland contribute significantly to their development. The all-round and broad development of our mutual relations is a practical application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Relying on indestructible friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, both our countries are sharing in the common struggle of the progressive, anti-imperialist forces for peace, the further intensification of the process of relaxation of international tensions and for disarmament.

We take this opportunity, dear comrades, to assure you that in the future we shall do our utmost to strengthen even more the already firm ties between our two fraternal parties and people of our countries. From the bottom of our hearts, we wish you and all Polish people many further successes in the construction of an advanced socialist society in your beautiful country.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA DISCUSSES RESULTS OF BERLIN PARTY SECRETARIES' TALKS

AU221717 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Michal Stefanak article: "In the Interests of a Coordinated Course; On the Results of the Berlin Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of the Fraternal Communist and Workers Parties"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE CONFERENCES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES OF FRATERNAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE BECOME AN INSEPARABLE PART OF THE SYSTEM OF OUR PARTIES' MULTILATERAL COOPERATION. THIS YEAR'S CONFERENCE, HELD IN BERLIN ON 3-5 JULY 1979, WAS THE SIXTH SUCH CONFERENCE AND REPRESENTS YET ANOTHER STEP IN DEEPENING THE COORDINATION OF THE FRATERNAL PARTIES' IDEOLOGICAL AND PROPAGANDA ACTIVITY. FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME THE CONFERENCE WAS ATTENDED BY A DELEGATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF LAOS.

This year's conference represents A SIGNIFICANT STEP IN CONSOLIDATING THE MARXIST-LENINIST UNITY OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY'S PARTIES AND IT ESTABLISHES GOOD PREREQUISITES FOR WORKING OUT FURTHER QUESTIONS OF BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. IT ALSO SIGNIFIES AN INTENSIFICATION OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL PARTIES both in the ideological and international spheres, and in propaganda for abroad.

On an international scale THE PROPAGATION AND DEMONSTRATION OF THE RESULTS OF REAL SOCIALISM help the progressive and democratic forces in the nonsocialist world grasp that only socialism has proved in practice that it is capable of solving the diverse problems of social development in the interests of the broadest working people's strata.

The publicizing of the successes of real socialism at the same time helps the broad masses of the capitalist countries to recognize the lies spread by bourgeois propaganda, paid for by imperialist reaction, about the socialist countries, to recognize all kinds of so-called ideological campaigns designed to disrupt the unity of the revolutionary movement and to generate fear and to divert the working people from their struggle for social and democratic transformations. There even exist attempts to describe the socialist society as "totalitarian" or "expansionist." It merely harms the cause when sometimes even certain representatives of leftwing revolutionary movements either directly support those views, or do not fight them sufficiently.

In our propaganda activity we must devote greater attention to THE ISSUE OF BALANCING OUT THE ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL LEVEL OF INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES. A significant and irreplaceable role is played by CEMA in that respect which was also demonstrated by the Moscow session this June. It is necessary to continue to eliminate theories of the bourgeois anticommunist centers about some kind of "inequable positions within CEMA. CEMA IS THE MOST PROGRESSIVE ECONOMIC GROUPING, CORRESPONDING TO THE INNERMOST INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES AND OF THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE.

The influence and authority of the socialist community in international life is constantly growing, the conference noted. New positive changes in the balance of power in the world have been achieved. This is of enormous importance for averting a world war and for the struggle of nations for social progress. Detente continues as a result of the active, innovative, consistent and principled international policy of the countries of the socialist community and is being asserted as a permanent trend, as an important positive factor of international development. The results of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter and the signing of the SALT II treaty are of extraordinary significance in that context. The great success of the Soviet peace policy was welcomed with great appreciation by all participants in the conference, which was also reflected in the jointly adopted communique.

The SALT II treaty forms one of the cornerstones of the pyramid of the whole disarmament building. It creates a favorable atmosphere for the process of detente to achieve further positive steps, be it at the Vienna talks on reducing armament and armed forces in central Europe or at other conferences and negotiations within the framework of the United Nations.

The conference noted that this favorable atmosphere must be made use of to implement other peace proposals expressed in the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. For that to happen it is necessary to use all available methods and means to explain our peace proposals in the capitalist countries and thus to strengthen and accentuate the role of world public opinion in consolidating peace and eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear war. It is necessary to break the wall of silence which the bourgeois information media are trying to form around our most important initiatives and proposals. At the same time we must yet more forcefully expose before the world public those forces in the United States, NATO and Beijing that are representing a threat of war and are driving the world into another unrestrained arms buildup. That imperialist policy is very narrowly connected with fanatical anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and attacks against real socialism, as well as against all that is progressive and peace-loving.

In that connection it has been emphasized that there could even arise unjustified illusions that further struggle for disarmament will be an easy matter. It would be incorrect not to see that the proposals of the socialist countries and their disarmament program are facing the tough reality of NATO, which includes in its long-range programs, further growth of armament expenditure. Those plans have not been abandoned, but are being further perfected and expanded.

ALONG WITH BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA, CHINESE OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA has also made deceit its main political weapon. Thus they want to conceal the aggressiveness of imperialism and in particular of NATO. That weapon is aimed against the socialist countries, against the international communists, but also against the national liberation movements. It is designed to evoke fear and insecurity among the population of the capitalist countries and impair the close alliance between all progressive forces, young independent states and the socialist countries. The thesis about the "socialist countries' expansionism in Asia and Africa" also serves that goal. There exists an attempt to suppress the revolutionary process, the national liberation movement, and at the same time to strengthen the rightwing forces in capitalist countries. The conference, as it is known, expressed international solidarity with the just struggle of the nations of VIETNAM, LAOS, CAMBODIA, NICARAGUA and other countries.

Our task will be to smash and expose those wanting to disturb or undermine the relaxation of international tension. That is also the main content of our political and propaganda activity, as was noted by the CPCZ Central Committee when discussing the conclusions of the Berlin conference of the secretaries of the central committees of the socialist countries' fraternal parties.

PRAGUE RADIO NOTES 'COLD WAR' TERMINOLOGY IN UK PRESS ON PRICE INCREASES

LD250332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Provisions on the adjustment of certain retail prices came into force yesterday in Czechoslovakia and Hungary. It can be said that the world press reacted to this event by and large dispassionately. The exception, however, was to be found in papers published [words indistinct] firm traditions and creeping economic difficulties in Britain. Price increases behind the Iron Curtain, writes the DAILY TELEGRAPH as an example. Inflation hits the Reds, added the DAILY MAIL.

As we can see, reports about the incorrigible British conservativism truly are not exaggerated. Even though this is 1979 and even though we are approaching the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which contributed in an unparalleled manner to intensifying contacts between peoples and states, British journalists have no inhibitions in resorting to the terminology of the days of the cold war. Their nostalgia for those days is demonstrated by their headlines. They feel the same nostalgia for this as for the by-gone glory of the British Empire. But they would do well to realize that there are fewer and fewer of those who show some understanding for this kind of nostalgia.

RUDE PRAVO CARRIES EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON PRICE MEASURES, ECONOMY

AU241300 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Editorial article: "Realistic Aims, Realistic Possibilities"]

[Text] These days all our citizens are undoubtedly discussing the measures that were published in the Saturday issues of our daily press.

These measures were necessary. Their realization will create conditions that will enable problems to be solved, problems encountered not only by our economy and our society, but also problems that have arisen due to many objective and subjective reasons. It is, therefore, natural that our citizens ponder over these measures and, above all, over the economic developments until now, and that they analyze and evaluate them.

The realization of the intentions of the economic and social policy constitutes a complex and demanding path, in which both internal and external economic and other conditions play an important role and which is unthinkable without the active participation of people. The designation of our goals always proceeds from many scientifically founded factors, of which some are given objectively by the worldwide economic situation, some can be envisaged and some have a subjective nature. The current situation is characterized by the attained level of the national economy and its performance and also by the living standard of the population. Factors that can be envisaged are concentrated above all in the area of imports and exports. But they also depend on the degree of activity of our working people: from a worker, cooperative farmer, foreman, technician, designer, and from all economic workers, as well as from managing directors of individual enterprises via managers of individual production-economic units and up to individual ministers. The issue is therefore for us to be able to make an accurate distinction between conditions which we can influence and those which cannot be influenced.

The last 11 years in the relatively short period of the construction and development of socialism in our country represent its most remarkable stage: It has been marked by an unprecedented dynamic development of the national economy but also, in the second half of this period, by growing problems stemming from external economic conditions, which could not and did not fail to have a considerable impact on our internal economic possibilities.

If we recall the existing course and results of the Sixth 5-Year Plan it is apparent that the concept of the plan is correct and that it sets out realistic aims and correctly weighs our possibilities and capabilities. On the whole, the realization of the intentions embodied in the plan continues in accordance with the program, although deviations have been occurring in certain aspects that must not be overlooked, coupled with the nonfulfillment of the plan in certain sectors. [paragraph continues]

These deviations have been caused by the development of external economic relations, such as the much more rapid growth of world prices of raw materials and other types of materials, fuels and energy than were envisaged in the mid-1970's.

On the other hand, some of these deviations have been caused by the less favorable development in the growth of efficiency and quality of work which are required to insure the fulfillment of the planned tasks.

We can hardly alter anything in the development of world prices. On the other hand, the development of efficiency and quality is fully and solely within our possibilities, capabilities and strength. We cannot but take notice of this fact. However, this is not all we have to do. We must use all our strength and capabilities to overcome the present situation, create new resources and develop new initiatives. If, therefore, the growth of efficiency and quality does not correspond to the current needs but lags behind them, we must make more intensive efforts and more effectively develop the management of the national economy and adopt such measures that will tackle the difference between the planned and attained ends in a different way. Since the development of the economy and social conditions is interlinked, one cannot presuppose that this will happen without consequences for the growth of living standards.

The development of the national economy is not an aim for its own sake, but an inevitable precondition for the development of society. Each good result in industry, the construction industry, in agriculture or other branches favorably supports the development of society while each bad result impedes or stops it.

If we have succeeded during the past 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in building 397,000 new flats, then this has been a tangible contribution to the improvement of housing standards. We have put into operation many new manufacturing capacities and introduced new productions, thereby multiplying the capacity of our economy. Likewise, the growth of the population's money incomes during the same period by 13.5 percent is a prerequisite for its broader possibilities to satisfy material and cultural needs. We could mention many such data bearing witness to the attempt to continue the upward line.

However, there is another side. We also have problems and worries. Our own fuel and energy sources are not comprehensive and are not sufficient to meet growing consumption, and hence we have to import fuels and energy. Despite the fact that this year we are acquiring certain kinds and quantities more advantageously than at the current world prices, the costs of these imports are going up yearly. Apart from this, our own extraction of fuels, too, is becoming costlier yearly. This means that we have to provide ever more ways to meet the needs of the national economy and the population. Our enterprises must intensify profit making and more cheaply and more successfully produce goods both for our own domestic consumption and in particular for export. Our exports are growing; nonetheless, the growth of exports--and here the issue is not the quantity but the financial effect--is, overall, slower than required in meeting import requirements. Here, too, the slower growth of efficiency and quality than what is desirable is also reflected unfavorably. In other words, we are not applying our capabilities to such a degree as envisaged by the annual plans.

There exist objective reasons as to why we are unable to apply our possibilities and capabilities to the fullest extent. We can change nothing in the geological conditions in which coal is now mined. Neither can we change the weather, whose extreme changes are reflected unfavorably in agricultural production and sometimes, as was the case at the beginning of this year, in other branches too. [paragraph continues]

We can only try to moderate its extremely unfavorable influence and limit its effect so as to insure that the resulting damage is not intolerably excessive. This, of course, requires no small means. For instance, the influence of unfavorable climatic conditions on agriculture means the necessity of large grain imports, in particular in order to strengthen our fodder stocks that are essential for the production of meat, milk and eggs. From the viewpoint of financial costs, this involves imports exceeding by demand the previously highest volume of grain imports.

We also have problems and worries arising from subjective causes--all shortcomings and defects that could have been prevented; indifference to the manner in which responsibility, that has been entrusted, is handled and managed, a formalistic approach to the fulfillment of the plan, and others. Not only can we not overlook such mistakes, but we also cannot forgive anyone for them because the constitute a serious offense against the effort of the whole society, against the realization of its objectives.

We must judge very critically everyone who behaves in practice in a slovenly and opportunistic manner. We must not judge these phenomena mildly since they have been, for instance, criticized at many Central Committee sessions where it was decided that they must be rectified and prevented. The majority of these mistakes and shortcomings arise from an insufficient level of management and organization of work at various levels, from being satisfied with average results where much better ones are essential, and the like. The repetition of the aforementioned mistakes shows that binding resolutions are not being sufficiently and responsibly realized enough and that management lacks the required and essential growth of efficiency and quality in the spirit of the principles approved by the 15th Party Congress. Even the best resolution--a system of management or an organization of work--is of little avail if the whole activity of the entire collective to which it is directed does not proceed in its spirit. There are two sides to every coin. It is possible to point, on the one hand, to many examples of selfless work and activity of our working people, and it is also possible to point, on the other hand, to examples of nonutilization of all the most basic prerequisites, such as working time and basic assets. There are plants where people voluntarily work extraordinary shifts several times a year to fulfill and overfulfill the planned targets but there are also places of work where an unhealthy peace and quiet prevail 1 or even 2 hours before the end of the shift, which is--by the way--documented tellingly by the diagrams of electricity consumption. The exemplary effort of some is thus wasted because of the indifference of others. There is no need to dwell any longer on similar shortcomings for people know them very well themselves and have drawn attention to them on more than one occasion. There has even appeared the view that socialism is strong enough to permit, to use a popular phrase, some to pull and others to let themselves be dragged. This is a dangerous error. Socialism is not so strong and will never be that strong. Socialism has enough strength and possibilities to create preconditions for the development of society and to soften or moderate negative influences. However, we cannot subsidize from the state budget everything that is not succeeding. We are not rich enough to do so. We can only distribute fruits of work to a degree that is directly commensurate with the effort of the whole of society. It is necessary to stimulate the aforementioned intensity where required both materially and morally and this by measures that are positive and that make the existing instruments much more effective.

The growing difficulties in securing some resources both at home and from aboard create for the economic development more difficult conditions than those under which we entered this 5-year plan. They are becoming concretely manifest in the development and implementation of two measures for balancing out the differences that emerge. It is known that the prices of raw materials and other materials, of fuels and energy on the world market have been rising sharply for the last 6 years, that in some cases they have multiplied in comparison with former prices and that they continue to rise. [paragraph continues]

For our state this means, for instance, that today we have to pay many billions of crowns more for a given quantity than we did formerly, with the prospect that the difference will further double in the Seventh 5-Year Plan!

We have already said that the costs of extracting fuels and generating energy from our own resources are going up. The difference between the costs of procuring them and the charges for the quantity purchased by the population was Kcs 3 billion which, with the continuing cost of procuring costs in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, will reach the sum of over Kcs 7 billion per annum. The Kcs 3 billion were met from the state budget and will continue to be met from the same source. The increase in prices will only meet the increment of the procurement costs.

It also cannot be overlooked that the existing price of fuels and energy--valid since 1953 and having its justification in terms of the then existing relationship between wages and prices--in current circumstances, when average wages have more than doubled, has not led to economical use. Naturally, the growth of living standards has brought with it a gradually better equipping of our households and the growth of consumption, but which, however, has sometimes resulted in wastage. We are not alone in worries about meeting the constantly growing costs of fuels and energy, for they affect most other countries. Everywhere around us various measures have already been taken: On the one hand, restricting opportunities for consumption, and on the other hand, increasing the retail prices of fuels and energy. Reports about the aforementioned measures have also been published in our country and it has not been difficult to come to a conclusion that we, too, will have to take similar appropriate measures.

The decision of the federal government on changes in certain retail prices and other measures of which our citizens have already been informed affects the existing way of life of our society. It would be an illusion to think that they are welcomed measures. However, it ranks among measures that are essential and which could not have been postponed any longer if the effort to maintain a balanced and proportionate development without any further growth of undesirable differences is to be supported. The higher retail prices of fuels and energy, increased tariffs for communication services, as well as the abolition of subsidies on children's clothing are returning these differences to more acceptable limits.

Simultaneously with the measures introduced, also adopted were those that channel the influence of the new prices so as to insure their desired impact in accordance with social groups. There are undoubtedly some citizens who have been surprised that the preferential retail pricing given to children's clothing--also valid since 1953 and equally justified by the then existing relationship between incomes and expenditure of families with children--has been abolished. This preferential pricing, which meant that prices were kept artificially low in relation to real production costs and the normally calculated retail prices, represented an annual sum of Kcs 2.31 billion that was met from the state budget. It was found, however, that 30 percent of such subsidized children's goods did not serve the original purpose, for it was in particular the subject of advantageous purchases by foreign tourists. In contrast to this, those consumers from among children, who because of their bigger size had to buy grownup clothing, were unable to avail themselves of this favorable preferential retail pricing. The outcome of this was that our consumers were using for their benefit from the subsidy only Kcs 1.6 billion. The decision to make a blanket increase in family allowances by Kcs 50 per month represents the sum of Kcs 2.6 billion per years, while the Kcs 1 billion difference goes for the benefit of meeting increased family expenditures on fuels and energy; the increase of all pensions by the overall yearly sum of Kcs 1.7 billion works in a similar way.

In connection with the latest measures a decision was taken to increase the wages of certain groups of workers in education and the health service, primarily in creches, kindergartens, primary schools, after-school facilities, bed-providing facilities in hospitals, and to provide special funds to increase material incentives and shift-working in the most important branches of the national economy. This confirms that the adopted measures has as their aim the strengthening of economies in consumption, channeling certain price differences and differentiating the impact of these measures in accordance with social groups.

The realistic nature of the targets we have set for ourselves in the Sixth 5-Year Plan is not affected. They are just as realistic today as they were 1 week ago. It is still the same conditions--a corresponding development of means--which applies to them. In this respect, however, we must try harder in all sectors without exception. It is now being evaluated how the enterprises are elaborating the plan for next year according to the set directives. The first survey shows that as far as their obligations are concerned their concepts continue to be overly modest while as regards their needs their concepts are exaggerated. If, for instance, industry asks for 15,000 employees more than they can be assigned, planning an unacceptable ration between labor productivity and wages, and does not take sufficiently into account the needs of foreign trade while placing disproportionate demands on it, one can say that the draft plans of the enterprises have not been elaborated in a responsible manner, with the objective of markedly improving the growth of efficiency and quality of labor. Such draft plans have to be returned because they show the failure to understand the present conditions and the inadequate engagement to contribute to their solution.

It is necessary to be able to take a sober view and to be aware that we have to solve our own problems by ourselves, that consumption is dependent, above all, on the creation of resources and that we can only live according to how we work. Each individual will first of all have to prove that he can work better. Possibilities for this exist at all places of work. However, we need to develop our capabilities much more intensively in the way that many other countries are doing, countries which are tackling the same problems. We really need to fight with all our strength for higher efficiency and quality of work. Only thus shall we maintain the real chance of attaining the set objectives; only through an intensive effort of all working people shall we be able to attain the planned aims.

GDR PAPER: CSSR RESTRICTS TRAVEL BECAUSE OF JAUNDICE EPIDEMIC

AU191544 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Prague (ADN dispatch)--In the past few weeks a large number of jaundice cases have occurred, especially among children and teenagers. This has been reported by the CTK news agency from the Czeck and Slovak Health Ministries. There have been no serious complications. The organs of the CSSR health service have taken all necessary steps for the treatment of the ill persons and for preventing a further spreading of the disease. For some affected regions, temporary restrictions have been imposed on group travel to the CSSR for Pioneer and holiday camps of children and teenagers up to 18 years of age. Organizations planning such travels in the GDR have been directly informed by their CSSR counterparts.

Private and vocational travel is not affected by the restrictions. According to information released by the Czechoslovak health authorities, persons visiting Czechoslovakia need not take any special precautions apart from observing personal hygiene.

CHARTER 77 MEMBER RECEIVES PRISON SENTENCE

LD241343 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 20 Jul 79 p 14 LD

[Unattributed report: "Charter 77 Representative Sentenced in Prague"]

[Text] Prague--Jan Zmatlik, 31, criminologist and Charter 77 signatory, has been sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years imprisonment on a charge of "subversive activity."

Zmatlik, who was held pending trial for 11 months, was accused of trying to circulate an open letter sent to the president of the republic by writer Vaclav Havel in 1975 and an article written in 1929 by Czechoslovak poet Josef Hora, titled "Literature and Politics."

NEW METHODS OF URANIUM ENRICHMENT REPORTED

AU201530 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jul 79 p 4 AU

["(KS)"-signed report: "Utilization of Ion Exchangers"]

[Text] Synthetic resin, like the ion exchangers from the Bitterfeld Chemical Combine in the GDR, make it possible to regenerate metals from waste waters and also to carry out finishing work on ores with a low metal content. The present finishing methods, such as flotation and roasting [prazeni], require a higher ore concentration. In exploiting the increasingly poorer deposits, isolating trace elements or obtaining precious metals, the ion exchangers insure an effective enrichment, for instance of uranium. The ion exchangers can also be used in regenerating electroplating baths.

STROUGAL BEGINS HARVEST INSPECTION TOUR IN BOHEMIA

LD251136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, arrived in Hradec Kralove today. The purpose of his working visit is to acquaint himself with the progress of preparations for the harvest, which is starting in the East Bohemian Region, and with the development of agricultural production in eastern Bohemia. Comrade Lubomir Strougal is accompanied by Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food.

LENART STARTS HARVEST INSPECTION TOUR IN SLOVAKIA

LD251013 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, left Bratislava today for a working visit to several agricultural enterprises in the Topolcany and Prievidza districts. Together with Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, he will acquaint himself with the progress of harvest work and fulfillment of other tasks in agriculture in those districts.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER FRANCOIS-PONCET

Talks With Fischer End

ID241310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1057 GMT 24 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--GDR Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet concluded their talks this morning in the GDR Foreign Ministry in Berlin. Their discussions centered on further developing and intensifying the mutually advantageous relations between the two states, and on preserving and consolidating peace, guaranteeing international security, ending the arms race, disarmament and deepening international cooperation.

Meeting With Stoph

ID241313 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 24 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, today received the French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet. At the talks they praised the continuous development of relations between the GDR and France. They said that favorable conditions exist for their all-round development. They also underlined the importance which should be attributed to the further strengthening of economic relations. Jean Francois-Poncet expressed his satisfaction at the course of the visit to the GDR and his thanks for the cordial reception. Present at the discussion, which took place in an open atmosphere, were the GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, the GDR ambassador to France, Dr Werner Fleck, and the French envoy to the GDR, Henry Bayle.

Talks With Honecker

ID241552 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 24 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, received French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet in the State Council building today.

Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet conveyed the good wishes of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the discussion, which was held in an open atmosphere, Erich Honecker praised the favorable development of relations between the GDR and France, which are important in promoting the international process of detente. Erich Honecker and Jean Francois-Poncet stressed the two sides' interest and readiness to develop further the cooperation between the two states. The increasing political contacts in various fields and their further intensification have set new directions in this respect. The two partners in the discussion agreed that economic cooperation should be endowed with a dynamic, long-term and stable character, and the contractual basis for this should be expanded further.

Referring to international issues, Erich Honecker stressed the GDR's regard for France's contribution toward detente and improving the international climate. He said: The GDR which, during 30 years of stable development has become a real factor of international life, will continue to make an active contribution toward preserving and consolidating peace, developing and continuing the process of detente, and toward international cooperation. Effective measures to limit and end the arms race and to gradually reduce the weapons arsenals are the key to securing peace on a lasting basis.

Erich Honecker stressed that the USSR-U.S. treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms is to the advantage of all states and peoples. He expressed his conviction that its enforcement as early as possible would produce new opportunities leading to the ending of the arms race and to disarmament.

The partners at the discussion stressed the agreement of similarity of views between the two states in basic issues of securing peace, disarmament and continuing the process of detente. They stressed the need to further strengthen the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety and to continue to use it in the future for the peaceful development and strengthening of cooperation in Europe.

The French foreign minister expressed his satisfaction at the talks with GDR representatives. He expressed his conviction that the outcome would advance the further development of mutually advantageous relations between the French Republic and the GDR.

Present at the meeting were Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR State Council, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council, and Dr Werner Fleck, GDR extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the French Republic. Also present was Henry Bayle, French extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the GDR.

Press Briefing

LD242321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic Jean Francois-Poncet paid tribute, in a press briefing in the French Embassy in Berlin today, to the contents and the course of his meetings and talks with General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

He said: "These talks were thorough. All problems were discussed very frankly, and my conclusion is that they were positive." The talks were devoted chiefly to bilateral relations, but international issues, specifically the problems of detente in Europe, were also discussed. Economic relations were predominant in the discussion of bilateral questions.

"As you know, France-GDR relations in this field have been notably strengthened for some years, particularly since 1978-1979 when a number of major contracts were signed."

Francois-Poncet said: "We discussed prospects in this field and agreed that there is still significant scope for developing relations in various economic fields, specifically in the field of metallurgy, engineering, machine-tools, electronics and chemicals." These matters are to be discussed more thoroughly and specifically when Guenter Mittag visits Paris in September.

Dealing with cultural relations, the French foreign minister said that France traditionally attaches great importance to them. "With the GDR we indeed enjoy cultural relations which are developing very satisfactorily. We wish to give them a new impetus." During his talks in Berlin he gained the impression that there are good prospects for the early signing of a France-GDR cultural agreement. "We are hoping that among the various points of this agreement it will be possible to set up a French cultural center in the GDR and a GDR cultural center in Paris. This will, of course, have to be negotiated and finally decided. But it seems to me that the prospects for it have much improved."

The consular agreement, which both countries have long been discussing, was also a subject of his talks. For France the problem was the definition of citizenship. It was decided that a group of experts will seek a solution to regulate consular protection by such an agreement. One could be guided by solutions which the GDR reached with other partners. At any rate there was a shared desire to conclude a consular agreement. Quite a number of other questions were also discussed, including humanitarian cases.

The French foreign minister then commented on that part of his talks which was devoted to international issues, specifically detente. He exchanged views with his colleague, the GDR foreign minister, on the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. France wanted all relevant questions to be examined at the Madrid conference without polemics and without too much looking back [und ohne zu grosse Wachsicht]. Exchanges would probably be continued before this conference meets.

The French foreign minister said that, in his talks on disarmament he expounded his government's view, including its position on SALT II and nonparticipation by France in a possible SALT III agreement. He also expounded France's general proposals on disarmament, specifically regarding a European disarmament conference, which President Giscard d'Estaing submitted to the United Nations last year. It has been agreed that the officials dealing with disarmament in both foreign ministries could resume contact on this matter. After his account of his talks the French foreign minister answered questions put by journalists.

Asked by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND to spell out his statement on the upsurge of French-GDR relations in all fields, the French foreign minister cited many examples to illustrate this progress. In the economic-industrial sphere he emphasized contacts regarding railroad trucks, motor vehicle construction and the chemical industry as well as other agreements. This progress was reflected in many visits such as the visit by French Education Minister Beullac to Education Minister Margot Honecker and the conversation between State Secretary Stirn and GDR Deputy Foreign Minister and State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski.

In the cultural field, the minister mentioned in particular theater exchange and efforts to further the teaching of French. "Of course much remains to be done in all these fields but significant progress has already been made."

Differing views on certain disarmament issues were discussed with Foreign Minister Fischer. "However, a tour d'horizon such as we had today cannot resolve or advance such issues, which require a very thorough and long discussion between experts," Francois-Poncet replied to a question by a representative of LE MONDE. Besides, this problem "must be further discussed not only between France and the GDR but between his country and all other Warsaw Treaty member states with the determination to master the difficulties."

The REUTER correspondent wanted to know whether, in his talks with the GDR state leaders, François-Poncet raised questions regarding the "status of Berlin" and of African policy. The foreign minister replied: "I mentioned the Berlin problem in all my conversations. I touched on all questions so that there was not very much time available for each question. As for Africa, we did not broach this problem."

Asked by LE MONDE how Foreign Minister Fischer had commented on a list handed to him, the French foreign minister replied: "The question of the humanitarian cases has been raised, and we will follow up these matters through the usual diplomatic channels."

The press conversation then turned to the childhood memories of the minister, whose father was French Ambassador in Berlin before World War II. The face of the city has greatly changed. The minister described his impressions. "But it would not be true if I told you that childhood memories were completely absent during my talks and my visit. I spent 8 years in Berlin, between 1930 and 1938, particularly difficult years. Even though they were only childhood impressions, still these years left lasting impressions and memories."

Of his visit to the Pergmaon Museum, he said that he has taken lasting recollections with him and added: "I have a great predilection for the art of the Near East and this museum displays truly unique examples. I can only recommend a somewhat more thorough visit to this museum than I could make yesterday."

Finally BERLINER ZEITUNG asked the minister whether he thought that his talks had led to a better mutual understanding. He replied: "The exposition of views and reciprocal analysis are always progress and open the way toward rapprochement. That is the best and most practical contribution to detente and the development of bilateral relations between France and the GDR."

End of Visit

LD241820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Tonight Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic Jean Francois-Poncet ended his official visit to the GDR. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer bade a cordial farewell to Jean Francois-Poncet, his wife, Marie-Therese Francois-Poncet, and his party. Present were senior officials of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GDR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic Dr Werner Flack, and the French Republic's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the GDR Henry Bayle.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS EVENTS PRECEDING U.S. CABINET CHANGE

DW241206 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 23 Jul 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner Foreign Political Review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Excerpt] One of the central topics of the international press during the last few days has been the government reshuffle in the United States. President Carter has replaced the secretaries of energy, treasury, justice, transportation and health. Such Cabinet changes within a term of government as such are nothing out of the ordinary, but in the particular case they are because of the number and the accompanying circumstances. Actually all this started early this month when the President intended to deliver an important speech on the energy crisis and then cancelled it at short notice. He then retreated to Camp David for a week of consultations in seclusion with dozens of politicians. After this he addressed the public and presented a drastic energy-saving program along with the avowal that the nation was confronted with a serious crisis of confidence. Immediately afterwards the entire Cabinet resigned en masse.

The sum total of these somewhat unusual events reflects how serious in fact the President considers the difficulties that are in the offing for him and the country by 1980, up until the end of his term in office. In the light of these problems the government reshuffle, as Carter himself stated, is to tighten work and to enhance the authority and control of the White House--a measure that certainly did not meet with undivided support but rather triggered criticism. What the President is reproached with is that it was not so much a selection of the best experts but rather absolute loyalty that mattered to him.

ISTVAN HUSZAR RETURNS FROM VISIT TO UNITED STATES

LD241912 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned from the United States which he visited at the invitation of Juanita Kreps, U.S. secretary of commerce.

After his discussions with representatives of the U.S. administration and Congress, Istvan Huszar visited several economic and financial centers in the United States. He held negotiations with representatives of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Industry, visited an IBM research center and visited Axen-Tungsram, the Hungarian-American joint company.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH USSR OPEN IN BUDAPEST

LD241930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Soviet economic discussions have begun in Budapest. The two negotiating groups are led by Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. The Soviet delegation arrived in Hungary this morning. Its members include Slavskiy, minister of medium machine building, and Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade.

KADAR HOLDS TALKS WITH DUTCH COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD240958 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Our first detailed report comes from the headquarters of the MSZMP Central Committee, where Janos Kadar received the chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands. Geza Foldvari reports:

At 1100 today Henk Hoekstra arrived at the headquarters of the Central Committee. Janos Kadar received the guest in his office. He is in Hungary for a rest at the invitation of the Central Committee.

The talks, in which Janos Berecz, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations, was also present, took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere. The guest and host briefed each other on the situation and activity of the Hungarian and Dutch fraternal parties and discussed topical issues of the international situation and the communist and workers' movement.

Both parties judged the new Soviet-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic weapon systems as being of outstanding importance. This creates favorable conditions for further strengthening peace and international detente and in the struggle to slow down the arms race, especially nuclear arms.

It was expressed unanimously at the discussions that the continued harmonized action by peace-loving forces is necessary to prevent the formation of new hotbeds of tension and to defend the achievements of international detente.

Wide-ranging agreement was manifest in all issues discussed. Henk Hoekstra and Janos Kadar emphasized: "It is necessary that contacts between the MSZMP and the Communist Party of the Netherlands should develop further in the spirit of internationalist solidarity."

LOSONCZI SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO VIETNAMESE PRESIDENT

LD241104 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 23 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has expressed condolences in a message to Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, over the death of Nguyen Luong Bang, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and vice-president of Vietnam.

Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi and Lajos Karsai, Hungarian ambassador to Vietnam, called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Budapest on Monday to express their condolences.

MEAL PRICES IN SCHOOLS, FACTORIES, RESTAURANTS INCREASED

LD240900 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] NEPSZAVA carries an article about price changes for meals for schoolchildren, in factories and restaurants. The raw material norms for restaurants have been increased by 30 percent, but as far as menus are concerned the consumer is burdened by only 20 percent on average. The raw material norms for meals for children and students have been increased by 25 percent. This means that, whereas before the raw material norm for a child in nursery school was 9.50 forints, it will now be 12 forints. For children in lower and higher education, the same is to increase to 13.60 forints. The expenditure increase of 2-3 forints daily will be borne by the parents, depending on income. As regards factory meals, enterprises will pass on to workers only the raw material norm increase but not overhead costs. State support for meals at work and for students and for restaurant meals remains at 20 percent.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL EXPLAINS NEW GAS, ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

LD241938 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] NEPSZABADSAG and NEPSZAVA give detailed information about new electricity and gas tariffs and about the new price of long-distance heating and hot water supplies. Our listeners are now told of this by (Hardy Nemethi), chief of department at the National Material and Price Control Board:

[(Nemethi)--begin recording] In Budapest the charge for electricity per kilowatt hour has become 75 fillers. In priority towns including Debrecen, Dunaujvaros, Gyor, Kazincbarcika, Miskolc, Ozd, Pecs, Salgotarjan, Szeged and Tatabanya the new price per unit has become 1.20 forints. In all the remaining towns it is 1.55, and in villages 1.95 forints per kilowatt hour will be the (?new tariff). The monthly standing charge of 2 forints has been abolished in the new tariff system. Nighttime consumption is calculated differently, and the reduced charge will remain. This was until now 30 fillers per kilowatt hour and will be 40 fillers in future. This charge is uniform throughout the country.

For town gas, the new tariff in Budapest will be 1,03 forints uniformly. Similarly, the standing charge is to be abolished--this was 3 forints per month. Natural gas is to cost 2.02 forints with variations of only a few percent in the provinces. Payment by a lump sum is made by those where gas is used only for the kitchen. Here there will be an increase of around three percent on the lump sum.

The new electricity and gas tariffs will be applied for the first time at readings taken after 30 September. Readings taken before 30 September will have the old prices applied. The consumer will face the new tariff for the first time at the equalization of the bill in December, i.e. he will pay for readings taken at the beginning of October at the beginning of December.

Gas heating is to increase from the current 13 forints per cubic meter to 18 forints. As consumers obviously know, this charge refers to peak heating periods and has to be paid in 6 monthly or annual instalments.

Long-distance hot water prices per unit will increase from 6.70 forints per cubic meter to 9.30 forints. There is also a change in the accounting system. Until now, some consumers paid hot water charges according to the number of occupants in the house. According to the new system, the charges to all consumers will be payable depending on the size of the house. This cubic meter consumption is, in practice, universal accounting. For a two room house of 53 square meters one has to count 9 cubic meters hot water consumption, i.e. after 9 cubic meters a charge of 9,30 forints per cubic meter is payable per month.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION RELAY STATION--The Kaposvar television relay station has been commissioned. It relays the first television programs received from the Kabhegy transmitter. The station will considerably improve reception in the Kaposvar region. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD]

WOJTASZEK SPEAKS AT 18 JULY DINNER FOR FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU202125 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at the 18 July Warsaw dinner in honor of French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet]

[Text] Expressing the conviction that the visit of the French foreign minister will help further deepen the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our countries, Minister Emil Wojtaszek stressed the importance of the direct dialog between PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and the president of the French Republic, which provides many incentives to dynamize the development of Polish-French relations. The high level of present cooperation shows clearly how cooperation can be developed in relations between states with different sociopolitical systems on principles of peaceful coexistence.

Recalling that the visit is taking place in a period of the advanced implementation of the CSCE Final Act and intensive perparations for the Madrid meeting, E. Wojtaszek noted the need to further strengthen security and to create a lasting, peaceful future. Poland, which 35 years ago began building a new, socialist system, engages in militant activities in the international arena to that end and is always ready to increase its contribution.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic and all our people, E. Wojtaszek said, welcomed with true joy the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, which was signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. That treaty reduces the threat of a world nuclear conflict and opens the road to other agreements, thus making increasingly feasible the future of cooperation in peace.

We note the need, E. Wojtaszek said in conclusion, to achieve crucial progress in the area of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. Together with the USSR and other socialist countries we are doing all we can to insure that the talks and negotiations in Vienna, Geneva and other places end in positive results. The implementation of the UN declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace can also play a crucial role in strengthening the process of detente.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ASSAILS FRG ALLEGATIONS OF POLISH ATROCITIES

AU201525 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "Lies and Impudence"]

[Text] Whenever a "round" anniversary or some event reminds the world public of the enormity of the war crimes committed by the Hitlerites and whenever there is an increase in the surge of protest against the impunity so many criminals enjoy in happy prosperity in the FRG, the West German press begins to publish materials on the subject...of the supposed war crimes committed by the states of the anti-Hitlerite alliance against the German civilian population.

At one time--between 1953 and 1962--many volumes were published in the FRG of "Documents Relating to the Expulsion of Germans from Eastern and Central Europe." This publication was produced by a large group of authors holding academic titles and contained information about the supposed crimes committed against Germans not only east of the Odra and Nysa rivers, but also in Hungary, Romania, Czechoslakia and Yugoslavia. However, since that publication was too bulky to be used for propaganda purposes, abstracts covering some 60 pages were made from it at the behest of the CDU/CSU government. [paragraph continues]

Since 1969 these abstracts have been kept by the Federal Archives Office in Coblenz. Baum, present minister of interior in the Bonn government, who at that time was under secretary of state, repudiated the credibility of those "documents," publicly declaring in the Bundestag in 1974 that they were doubtful to a great extent and could not be regarded as scientific sources compatible with the truth of history. All the same, some years ago the neo-Hitlerite NATIONAL ZEITUNG and some other strident propaganda media of the West German rightwing used those nebulous sources to produce rather large helpings of poison to be administered in baiting the peoples of the socialist states, especially of Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Whether in connection with the Bundestag debate on the statute of limitations regarding the Hitlerite crimes or whether on the eve of the anniversary of the Third Reich's aggression against Poland, in any case a new surge of that dirty propaganda wave, especially anti-Polish propaganda, has become evident in the FRG.

The "documentation" of the Coblenz archives office has been published as a book with an anti-Polish introduction compiled by Count Stauffenberg, a Bundestag deputy acting on behalf of the Strauss CSU, and with the sensational title of "Crimes Against Germans." Soon that book began to be used for press publications and for a TV program on 26 June. Hamburg DER SPIEGEL of 2 July published extensive excerpts from the more sensational "documents," including depositions of alleged eyewitnesses of bloody goings on. The credibility of those depositions is supposed to be backed by photographs showing soldiers in...German uniforms who are seen among corpses of murdered civilians, which proves that these photographs were taken out of the archives of Goebbels' propaganda. However, DER SPIEGEL, even though it usually tries to preserve appearances of objectivity, in this case wants to believe and enjoins the readers to believe that the corpses are those of the murdered Germans whom the Wehrmacht units were supposed to have found in a village recaptured by them in the summer of 1944...

This is apparently how West German mass media have decided to honor the 40th anniversary of the Third Reich's aggression against Poland, an anniversary of the unleashing--in the name of German chauvinism--of the most ghastly war in mankind's history. Precisely on the eve of that anniversary, which reminds the whole world of the German aggressors' attempts to biologically annihilate the Polish people and of the enormity of the sacrifices and sufferings inflicted on us by the Hitlerite invaders, some people in the FRG have brought out charges against...the victims of those great crimes.

Those charges have been brought out in the country in which most of those guilty of perpetrating those crimes, of those who took part in the cold-blooded genocide during the ghastly 6 years of war continue to prosper in peace and freedom, occupy lucrative positions and often even glory in their Hitlerite past in the country in which the veterans of the criminal SS formations organize comradely congresses and in which the ideological heirs of the murderers of Majdanek [wartime death camp] are able to legally pursue their political activities...

What is the purpose of all that dirty campaign? What is the aim of its sponsors? Do they want in that way to square the moral debt they still owe to the millions and millions of butchered victims of Hitlerism? This would be a vain attempt because even those sufferings that were really the lot of the German population in the final period of the war must be blamed by that population primarily on its leaders and their policies at that time. No doubt even Count Stauffenberg realizes that.

Undoubtedly the chief aim of those publications is to fan hatred toward our people, who have been presented as "a mob many thousand strong, greedy for a bloody spectacle," one that tears apart innocent Germans piece by piece. Those publications are also expected to help foster the mood of revenge among young people so it is easier to use them for the cannon fodder in a new war.

One thing is certain though: that unprecedented impudence of the authors and publishers of those publications will certainly not advance the peaceful normalization of relations between our nations.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS OPPOSITION TO HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

AU172157 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Jan Urbaniak article: "Before the Nonalined Summit--Praise for Havana"]

[Excerpt] The selection of the capital of a Latin American country as a site of another summit meeting of the nonalined countries helps stress the increasing influence of the nonalined movement in Latin America. At the same time, that selection constitutes a great praise for Cuba's long anti-imperialist resistance and for its activities in the nonalined movement.

The Western command centers strongly dislike both those considerations. After all, while defending most ferociously their neocolonial positions in the Third World, they try to weaken the nonalined movement, to blunt its anti-imperialist edge and to push it to positions of passive neutrality. Their attitude toward the movement is becoming all the more unfriendly because it is being increasingly determined by the states that are decidedly against neocolonialism and since the wave of national liberation movements is again gaining in strength. This wave has already overthrown the shah as the "guardian" of the Persian Gulf, has frustrated the plan to mount a Middle East pact on the basis of Israel and Egypt, is undermining the racist strongholds in the south of Africa and has produced a new influx of massive anti-imperialist and antioligarchic activities in Latin America.

The intensified subversive efforts against the nonalined movement are based mainly on the contradictions among the developing countries and on those circles in the Third World that are disturbed by the consolidation of leftwing forces and by the increased number of states following the road of noncapitalist development. That is why efforts have been made to fan various disputed problems: the questioning of the representation of the present government of Kampuchea, high prices for gasoline, the crisis in Uganda and so on. Cuba's help for Angola and Ethiopia has also been attacked and a "warning" has been published that if the summit is held in Havana and if Cuba assumes leadership of the formation of the nonalined movement (until the following summit), the entire movement will shift toward the USSR.

The last session held by the Coordination Bureau disappointed the sponsors of that campaign. The session calmly charged the Havana summit with settling the question of Kampuchea's representation and applied the same solution to the controversial proposal of some Arab countries that Egypt should be suspended in its rights as member of the nonalined movement; nevertheless the decision was qualified by a severe condemnation of the Cairo-Tel Aviv separatist treaty. At the same time the Colombo session [last June] stressed that the nonalined movement, while preserving its independent character, should continue the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of exploitation and foreign domination.

It also emphasized most strongly the need to intensify the participation of the nonalined movement in the struggle to deepen international detente and to strengthen world peace, in which context it welcomed the SALT II accord, the signing of which was quite close at that time.

The imperialist circles have still not given up their plans to undermine the nonalined movement and to upset the Havana summit. This is attested to by Washington's accusations that Cuba "is interfering" in the civil war in Nicaragua and by the noise raised by the Western mass media in connection with the "Indochinese refugees." However, there are many indications that the nonalined countries have more links than differences and that they are determined not to weaken their cooperation when solving the difficult problems facing them.

Naturally that makes it easier for Cuba to make preparations for the great conference, which involves thousands and thousands of small and great matters--beginning with providing premises for sessions and for many guests through suitably considered draft resolutions to be adopted by the summit.

ZAMOSC PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES ORDER, DISCIPLINE

AU182253 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14-15 Jul 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Plenary Session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Zamosc--The State of Social Order and Discipline"]

[Text] The subject of the 13 July plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Zamosc was the evaluation of the state of public order and social discipline. The plenum was attended by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The plenum, which was chaired by Voivodship Committee First Secretary Ludwik Maznicki, noted that considerable progress had been achieved in Zamosc territory in strengthening order and discipline in the past few years. The community is committed to the cause of the country's favorable development and an overwhelming majority of citizens honestly fulfill their duties. However, the plenum stressed, negative features are still asserting themselves. For example, crimes against social property account for 30 percent of all crimes committed in the voivodship. Countermeasures must also be taken against violations of the law such as beatings and fights. Zamosc Voivodship is an area of many road accidents.

The plenum indicated the tasks to be implemented by party bodies and organizations, state administrative organs and the appropriate institutions in combating and preventing crimes and other socially harmful features such as bad management, waste of property, alcoholism and parasitism.

The plenum adopted a resolution of further strengthening social discipline and public order.

Lucjan Czubinski, prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic, attended the plenum.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS MADE AFTER WINTER

LD241855 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Thanks to the efforts and commitments of workers in transport and other sectors of the economy an efficient functioning of transport has been restored after the winter disruptions. During the second quarter of this year the technical state of the railway and road systems was improved and a considerable quantity of rolling stock was repaired.

Part of the transport backlog has been made good, and at present the implementation of current plans has become more efficient. The current requirements of the economy demand, however, the treatment of certain cargoes with priority. Transport priority is given to coal, agricultural products and processed goods, products provided as supplies to the market and to housing construction and also iron ore and aggregate for building factories.

PROGRESS IN HARVESTING OF GRAIN, FRUIT REPORTED

AU190945 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Report signed "(MP)": "In the Fields and Orchards"]

[Text] Farmers have begun cutting grains and rye growing on poor sandy soils in almost 20 central voivodships. So far they have cut grains cultivated on some 100,000 hectares.

About one third of the cultivated area of rape, representing about 70,000 hectares, has also been cut. The cutting of the second yield of grass is continuing and grasses harvested from about 50,000 hectares of meadows are being dried or silaged. It is estimated that the second harvest of grass will encompass almost 1.8 million hectares, the growth of which has been greatly accelerated by recent rains.

Rains have also improved the cultivation of potatoes and have c[illegible] at a most favorable time. If the weather continues to follow the average course for the summer period--and this is what has been forecast by meteorologists--yields of potatoes should be good. This will greatly ease the fodder situation, which is under very great pressure this year.

Increased soil moisture has also improved the conditions for cultivating secondary crops.

Vegetable plantings are in a good state and this year's yields of tomatoes will probably be much larger than last year when only 40,000 tons were harvested. Following a number of years of poor tomato yields, we will now be able to provide the necessary supply of them for the market and to stockup canned tomatoes. The supply of tomatoes will begin within the next few days.

The yields of cucumbers also promise to be better than last year; the present procurement of cucumbers is high and amounts to 1,000 tons a day.

Early apples are already in shops, and since fruit growers positively appraise the prospects of apple yields, there should be no shortage of apples this year. The most plentiful yields have been provided by black currants this year, but the yields of cherries are also good.

LUMEA CARRIES CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW GIVEN TO ITALIAN PROFESSOR

AU191040 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 29/12 Jul 79 pp 4-8 AU

[Report on interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Prof Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute for International Relations; place and date of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, speaking about the current trends in world policy and Romania's position toward them, in your speeches you have referred to the problem of redividing the world into spheres of influence. I would like to ask you to comment on this tendency in the light of events that are taking place in the international arena.

[Answer] One can state that we are witnessing in international life a pronounced change in the balance of forces and, at the same time, a certain accentuation of the policy of redividing the world into spheres of influence. This tendency is determined, on the one hand, by economic factors and on the other by the emergence of new forces at an international level. A number of events that have taken place in the world arena, the tension that has increased in certain areas, including a number of conflicts, are directly linked with the tendencies I have reffered to.

It is true that we also witness in international life a forceful assertion of the forces opposing the imperialist and colonialist policy of redividing the world into spheres of influence, forces which firmly advocate a new policy of respect for each people's right to fully master its destiny and to insure its development according to its own wishes, without any outside interference.

Proceeding from these completely opposite world trends, one can state that the peoples, the forces that advocate a new and democratic policy are able to reject the policy of redividing the world and insure the nations' independent development. This certainly requires that the peoples strengthen their solidarity and act with greater determination for the application of the principles of equality and respect for national independence in international life.

[Question] Your country's foreign policy principles are well known and appreciated. In this context, we would like to ask you to comment on the current international situation, especially the situation in Southeast Asia.

[Answer] As I mentioned in my answer to the first question, we are witnessing in international life the development of two completely opposite trends. On the basis of the profound changes that have occurred and continue to take place in the world, one can state, that, although there are still powerful forces that want to preserve and strengthen their domination, new prospects are opening up for the assertion of the peoples' will to stop the imperialist and colonialist policy of domination and interference in the internal affairs of other states. The development of international life makes the intensification of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace a very topical issue, an objective need for insuring the peoples' national independence and for resolving the complex problems in the interests of all nations. It is especially necessary to resolve interstate disputes by negotiations and to completely renounce the policy of the use or threat of force.

In this context, the signs of tension that have been noted in various parts of the world, as well as the more recent events in Southeast Asia have been and still are an element that aggravates the international situation and affects the policy of detente, cooperation and peace. Romania has advocated and advocates with determination the solution of all problems by negotiations and the complete cessation of any military action. [paragraph continues]

Problems must be resolved exclusively by negotiations between the countries directly interested, by proceeding from mutual respect for independence and territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. Such an orientation is in keeping with the interests of the peoples concerned and with the interests of the cause of detente and peace generally.

[Question] You are known as an active promoter of the struggle for eliminating underdevelopment and for establishing a new international economic order. Taking into consideration that too little has been done up to now in this respect, how do you, Mr President, view the manner of resolving this problem?

[Answer] Romania is a socialist developing country and belongs to "the Group of 77." In this position, Romania takes action, together with the other states, to eliminate underdevelopment and the division of the world into rich and poor countries and to achieve a new international economic and political order.

President Nicolae Ceasuescu then referred to the attention Romania pays to the meetings of the various international bodies, including the recent UNCTAD session and to next year's UN session devoted especially to matters pertaining to the new economic order. In this context, the head of the Romanian state stated:

One can actually say that little has been achieved in this field. Romania is of the opinion that the solidarity and cooperation among the developing countries must be strengthened, that these very countries must make greater efforts to record progress on the road of their socioeconomic development.

At the same time, we believe that it is necessary that the negotiations between the developing and developed countries must bring about the adoption of effective measures that will place economic relations on the principles of equality and equity and that will create conditions for achieving an appropriate ratio between the raw material prices and those of industrial products and that also will lead to more substantial support by the developed countries for the developing countries.

We also deem it necessary to create conditions for the broader access of the developing countries to the achievements of science and technology and to adopt a number of programs on cadre training--without which one cannot progress in the direction of socioeconomic development.

It goes without saying that the socialist countries have to play, together with the other states, a more important role than up to now in achieving these goals.

In our opinion, the achievement of the new international economic order, of a world trade based on the principles of equality and equity is in the interest of all states, including the developed states, since this will create conditions for economic stability and general progress.

[Question] The world crisis also affects the socioeconomic development of the socialist countries. What are these repercussions like and what are the ways and means to limit or eliminate their effects?

[Answer] As I have already stated, we witness in international life a sharpening of contradictions between certain states and groups of states to which the prolonged world economic crisis has contributed and is contributing to a considerable extent. In the past years, the economic crisis gained new scope as a result of the increasingly severe oil, energy and monetary-financial crisis. [paragraph continues]

It is obvious that the phenomena of the current financial-economic crisis, with all its consequences, are a result of the old relations of inequality, of the development of certain states at the expense of others and a result of limited opportunities for economic development; they are the result of the marked gaps between advanced countries and the developing ones, of the irrational consumption and waste of raw materials and energy resources in a number of countries. The attempts to surmount this crisis have yielded no results thus far also because the numerous contradictions between the developed capitalist countries are very marked. Each of these countries acts to strengthen its dominant positions in various parts of the world and tries to score advantages within the economic exchange. The fact that the most appropriate ways and means have not been found and adopted to surmount the consequences of this crisis is very strongly felt in these countries and in the other countries in the world. This crisis is felt throughout the world in one form or another.

Indeed, the world economic crisis which actually involves all the states in the world has repercussions and exerts an influence also on the socialist countries--including Romania. It is understandable that, within the current context of the economic crisis, especially the energy crisis--if we consider the ever closer interdependence of the economies of various countries at an international level--a number of phenomena are felt, to a greater or smaller extent, in the socialist countries as well. In any case, they are seriously felt in Romania. Certainly, taking into consideration the characteristics of the socialist economy, there are possibilities of limiting, to a certain extent, the influence of the world crisis; however it cannot be avoided.

To surmount the current situation it is necessary to more forcefully develop international cooperation among all areas, to eliminate the barriers and restrictions in international trade. As I have already mentioned, it is necessary to act in the direction of achieving a new international economic order that will attract areas with great development possibilities to participate in the world economic activity; this will radically influence the entire world economic development.

[Question] Taking into consideration the importance you attach to foreign trade activity, we would like to ask you to tell us how Romania participates in international economic exchange.

[Answer] We proceed from the fact that the expansion of economic exchange and of production sharing with other countries and active participation in the international division of labor is an inseparable aspect of the process of each nation's development. This is also an objective requirement for our country's socioeconomic progress. Therefore, Romania takes very firm action to expand and continuously improve its cooperation and collaboration with all world countries--on the principles of fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage--to promote as efficient forms as possible in its foreign trade activity. Thus we pay special attention to achieving mutually advantageous economic exchange and to an even trade balance.

Romania also pays great attention to developing economic relations with all world states, irrespective of social system. We have now relations and economic exchanges with more than 140 states. In Romania's foreign exchange structure, the most important share--almost 50 percent--is held by the socialist countries. The share of the developing countries has also increased to a great extent. Romania is paying great attention to them, and their share in Romania's foreign trade amounts to more than one fifth of the total. Romania also has broad relations of cooperation with the developed capitalist countries.

At present we pay great attention to production sharing, to developing, in various forms, joint projects, including production enterprises. We base these cooperation ventures on the new principles of equality and mutual advantage and in the case of the developing countries we insure that they contribute to capitalizing on the resources and possibilities in these countries. Thus, Romania is granting direct assistance to these countries in their socioeconomic development policy. Production sharing, in various forms, including joint companies, is an important element in present-day international conditions. Certainly I am referring to joint companies that are radically different from the international companies.

Romania advocates and acts to freely develop international cooperation and collaboration and to achieve a free and equitable exchange of values that will not lead, by any means, to the economic subordination of a state to another or to the creation or preservation of closed economic groupings, to artificial barriers on the road of international trade and cooperation. We believe that the expansion of economic, scientific-technical and other cooperation and collaboration is a remarkable contribution to developing the process of detente, understanding and international cooperation and to the cause of peace and progress for all nations--and we are determined to participate more actively, together with other states, in the worldwide exchange of values and in the international division of labor.

[Question] Speaking about the need to democratize international relations, Mr President, what do you think of the role of small and medium-sized countries?

[Answer] The current international situation requires the active participation of all states, irrespective of their social system or size, in resolving the complex problems. We understand the important role the large countries have to play; at the same time, we believe that the solution of the current problems of international life, in a new spirit that will take into consideration each nation's independent development, requires the active participation in international life of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and the nonalined countries. We believe that both the United Nations and other international bodies and meetings and the small and medium-sized countries must participate more actively in the spirit of the principles of fully equal rights, so as to be able to voice their opinion and contribute to adopting all decisions connected with the development of international relations and the solution of the present-day complex problems. As a matter of fact, the changes that have occurred in the world make the solution of problems without the participation, on an equal footing, of the small and medium-sized countries and of all world states impossible. This is, in our view, the crux of the problem of democratizing international life and of creating conditions for the solution, in a new manner, of the complex problems of the present-day world in the interest of all nations.

[Question] In your view, is there a tendency to not respect the principles on which new relations between states must be based? I am referring to national independence and sovereignty and to the nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, both in relations between the East and West and in relations between the socialist countries.

[Answer] One can note a certain trend toward violating the principles of interstate relations in international life, an accentuation of the old policy of interference in the internal affairs of other states and of disregard for the peoples' right to develop freely as full masters of their national riches and their destiny. [paragraph continues]

Certainly, such phenomena deeply concern us because--as life has demonstrated--this generates tension and conflict between states and endangers the peoples' security and peace and seriously affects the process of detente and the very cause of peace in the world.

Therefore, we believe that one of the most pressing imperatives of the present-day world is to unite the efforts and achieve an increasingly closer cooperation among the peoples so as to completely eliminate the old policy of domination and force and of ignoring the nations' right to free and independent development, to broadly promote a new policy of fully equal rights, strict respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force in interstate relations. We believe that all peoples, all states and governments, and all progressive and advanced political forces everywhere must energetically act in this direction. A particularly important role certainly devolves on the United Nations, which offers the most appropriate framework for the broad participation of all states--be they large, medium-sized or small--in discussing all problems regarding the application and observance of the norms and principles of international law and insuring a climate of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among all peoples. We believe that a strict respect for each people's right to independence, to free and independent development is, in the present-day conditions, a sine qua non for peace and international stability.

I have previously referred to the contradictory development of international life and, in this connection, to the emergence of certain trends endangering the policy of detente, national independence and sovereignty of certain states. In our view, these negative states of affairs can and must be eliminated. There exist all conditions for the forceful assertion of the new principles which fully rule out the use or threat of force in interstate relations.

Certainly, the problems that have arisen between certain socialist countries, between countries in certain parts of the world can and must be surmounted. We believe that the socialist countries must forcefully assert the new relations and demonstrate that, despite some difficult points that have arisen, they are able to maintain relations that will give each country the feeling of security and that will insure the development of friendship and cooperation in the spirit of respect for independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Despite certain events and such question marks, I am fully convinced that the socialist countries, socialism will surmount these negative points, that mankind has the necessary potential to insure each nation's independent development.

[Question] Public opinion is familiar with the principled position held by Romania and yourself on the disarmament problem. What do you think should be done to proceed from principled declarations to actions?

[Answer] The arms race has taken huge proportions. Modern weapons are increasing with every passing year, including nuclear arms, thus seriously endangering detente and peace. Therefore, Romania very firmly advocates the cessation of the arms race and concrete disarmament measures and primarily nuclear disarmament measures.

During the UN special session that took place last year and on other occasions, Romania presented a number of proposals designed to contribute to giving an impetus to efforts aimed at achieving general and primarily nuclear disarmament. Our country's proposals refer primarily to the cessation of the arms race through freezing military expenditure, troops and armaments and to the transition to gradually reducing them.

Taking into consideration the huge concentration of arms in Europe and throughout the world--which, as has been pointed out more than once, are enough to destroy the entire world several times--we believe that the only rational solution is that all states, and primarily the great powers, should stop the allocation of any new financial means for increasing the military potential. The proposals forwarded by Romania to the United Nations stress the particular importance the commitment would have to not locate new troops and arms on the territories of other states and to proceed to gradually reducing and then to withdrawing all foreign troops within the national borders and to dismantling military and primarily nuclear bases on the territories of other states; they stress the importance that all states pledge to not allow foreign military bases on their territories. At the same time, we deem it necessary to proceed toward reducing and stopping military maneuvers and any kind of demonstration of force near the national border of other countries. We proposed that the states possessing nuclear weapons should firmly pledge to not use them against those states that do not possess nuclear weapons and to generally not use any kind of weapons, including conventional weapons. Proceeding from the pressing requirement of military disengagement, we have proposed and firmly advocate the continuous limitation of the sphere of activity of the military blocs in Europe, the creation of conditions for simultaneously dismantling both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Romania has also advocated the conclusion of an all-European pact in which all states that participated in the Helsinki conference should participate, a fact that should favor the renunciation of the use or threat of force.

We highly appreciate the decisions of the UN session of last year and the importance of the new bodies that have been set up to discuss the problem of disarmament. We believe that what is of particular importance now is the adoption of measures aimed at freezing military expenditure--at this year's level--and at gradually reducing military expenditure and arms by 10-15 percent in the coming years, and the achievement of understandings regarding the nonuse of nuclear and conventional weapons.

In this context, referring to the SALT II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: although it has a limited character, it can become an important element of developing trust and proceeding to new disarmament measures.

We understand very well that the disarmament problems are very complex and that their solution requires time. However, we believe that we should adopt concrete measures, no matter how small they may be, as soon as possible and that the first steps should be made so as to be able to record new progress in this respect, as a result of greater trust between peoples.

[Question] In this context, what is your opinion about the ways and means for demilitarizing Europe and giving impetus to disarmament. What are Romania's proposals in this respect?

[Answer] Of course, the problems of demilitarization and disarmament in Europe are part and parcel of the measures for overall disarmament. Indeed, the largest military forces and armaments are concentrated in Europe and the greatest military expenditures are made by European countries and the United States. That is why it is necessary to adopt resolute measures, within the framework of overall disarmament actions, to reduce armaments in Europe, to insure the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other states, to dismantle foreign military bases and, over the long term, to abolish the two military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

As a matter of fact it is well known that the military blocs came into being in the "cold war" period. Under conditions of expanding cooperation and insuring security in Europe, these blocs should concurrently be abolished, thus making room for new relations, based on cooperation and trust. In this respect I would like to mention the importance of the recent abolition of CENTO by the respective member states, something which actually shows the importance and necessity of eliminating military blocs.

There is no doubt that the adoption of the demilitarization and disarmament measures to which I have referred must be attained under an appropriate international control, must not affect the balance of power and must guarantee security for all sides. Only on this basis can we take concrete steps toward disarmament.

Of course, we also have in mind certain temporary measures. In this respect I have referred to the need for creating demilitarized areas between the two military blocs in Europe, something which can keep the military forces at a distance, so to say, and can prevent an accident or a clash that would have very serious consequences.

The essential thing however is to immediately proceed to halt the arms race and reduce military effectives and arms in Europe.

[Question] Romania assessed that the Belgrade meeting on security and cooperation in Europe concluded with unsatisfactory results. There are 1 1/2 years until the next meeting in Madrid. In your opinion, what steps should be taken to insure the success of this meeting?

[Answer] Romania attached great importance to the conference on European security and to the documents signed in Helinski. We believe that they marked a historic point for the European Continent and that they gave great impetus to detente. Unfortunately, the changes that have occurred in international life and the lack of activity and interest on the part of states that participated in the conference have determined that few of the provisions of the Helsinki documents were implemented. The Belgrade meeting did not succeed in adequately stimulating their implementation. It is necessary to do everything to continue the achievement of the Helsinki conference and to take concrete steps toward implementing the signed documents as a single whole. Of course, we must lay emphasis on issues concerning the economic, cultural, scientific and other cooperation and particularly on problems pertaining to military disengagement.

In this respect we believe that the 1980 Madrid meeting should mark a new point and should greatly stimulate the implementation of documents signed in Helsinki. I believe that all states should intensify their activity and that bilateral and multilateral contacts should be strengthened, so as to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting, in order to be able to really continue the process of detente, to take concrete measures for security and peace in Europe and to proceed to the military disengagement of the continent.

[Question] There is now a broad polemic debate going on in the West among leftwing forces concerning the concepts of Marxism-Leninism, the dictatorship of the prletariat and democratic centralism. What is the RCP's position in this respect?

[Answer] Indeed, there are broad debates in the West concerning certain basic concepts and principles of revolutionary theory and practice and certain important issues, like the dictatorship of the proletariat and democratic centralism. We believe that the important thing in these discussions is not to define the notion as such but the manner in which these concepts are implemented and the principled character of the policy promoted in accordance with the revolutionary scientific theory.

The discussions currently taking place in the West, and only in the West, on these issues are not really new. The very appearance and development of the revolutionary dialectical-materialist concept of scientific-socialism and of Marxism-Leninism took place within the framework of the broad discussions and of the struggle between various concepts. In today's international circumstances, and in view of the great changes currently occurring in the world, it is only natural that discussions are held and that new opinions on one or another matter appear. This is actually the only way in which social consciousness and social sciences can progress and the concepts about the world's revolutionary transformation can record a dialectical development.

What can one say about the various opinions concerning the revolutionary outlook about the world and the scientific theses drafted by Marx, Engels and Lenin? They were crystalized under various historical and social conditions. The socialist principles, even though they keep their overall validity, do change in line with the development of the forces of production and social consciousness. They have not been created once and for all. The way of examining and broaching various problems cannot always be the same: For instance, today it cannot be like it was 100 years ago.

It is only natural, particularly in the countries where the question of society's revolutionary and democratic transformation is topical, that discussions be held on how the goals of transformation can be attained. If we deal with the problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat from a really scientific viewpoint, one can say that it means that the workers class, which represents the largest class in the contemporary developed society, assumes a decisive role in running the society. Since it represents the great majority of the population, it is obvious that the power of workers and of the workers class is implemented in a very democratic manner, with the participation of the other social classes and categories of working people. From the very beginning and in all its stages, the workers class power was meant to insure the participation of all social categories in leading society; it was also meant to insure a broad democracy, not an anarchistic one, with a view to creating conditions for the broad masses to decide their own future and destiny.

There is no doubt that the issue of the workers class coming to power must be dealt with differently from country to country, in keeping with concrete socioeconomic conditons prevailing in each country. In the developed countries with a high level of industrialization, where the workers class is the majority of the respective population, this issue is different from the poorly developed or developing countries, where the workers class in the minority. The diversity of solutions and ways of transition toward socialism as well as diversity of the revolutionary strategy and tactics employed results from these different concrete conditions prevailing in various countries. However, in all situations, there is a key prerequisite for the development of the revolutionary process, namely to attain the unity and strengthen the alliance between the workers class, the peasantry, which in certain countries represents the majority of the population, the intelligentsia and all middle strata and social categories. The exercise of the workers class power--the dictatorship of the proletariat as it was called--in no way means that the other classes and categories of working people are removed from social leadership; on the contrary it presupposes the attainment of a close unity between all these classes and categories, as an imperative requirement of society's revolutionary change and, in this framework, of the establishment of a new and advanced democracy of the broad masses and the greatest majority of the people which can thus independently decide their destiny in keeping with their own will and aspirations.

By thus applying the principle of exerting the workers class' leading role in society, we have created in our country a new and broad organizational framework for the workers and cooperative democracy, that is the overall socialist democracy, beginning with the basic productive units up to the central bodies, something which insures the broad and direct participation of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all the people and all working people, without any kind of national or social discrimination, in discussing and drafting all decisions concerning the country's progress and the leadership of the entire socioeconomic life and the entire society. Concerning the principle of democratic centralism, about which there is also much talk, we conceive and implement it proceeding from the objective need of harmoniously blending the united management of the socioeconomic life with the autonomy and initiative of local bodies. The construction of the socialist society and the transition toward communism cannot be conceived without a uniform national plan, on the basis of which the balanced development of all fields of activity can be insured and the united management at the national level can be balanced with the greater initiative and autonomy of local bodies. In implementing this principle one should also proceed from the concrete conditions prevailing in each country and from the stage reached by the socioeconomic development and by the forms of democratic leadership in each country. Nowadays, we pay great attention to improving the implementation of this principle by strengthening leadership on the basis of the uniform plan and by continuously developing and strengthening the bodies of workers self-management and self-administration.

As a matter of fact, even those who oppose democratic centralism use it in practice, sometimes even to an excessive degree, disregarding its democratic aspect. Today there is no state which does not conduct its affairs on the basis of order and on the principle of observing laws and decisions. Of course, things will be different in the communist society, when the state--as an instrument of one class' domination over the other--will cease to exist and will increasingly turn into a body for organizing and leading the entire socioeconomic activity and for regulating social relations. But even then society will continue to be run on the basis of a uniform plan, which will insure the harmonious development of all fields of activity.

Under conditions of the state's existence, the principle of centralism and of observing and implementing laws and central dispositions in a more or less democratic manner, with the recognition of the autonomy of local bodies to a greater or lesser extent, is being applied everywhere. As a matter of fact, I believe that one cannot run a political organization or a state without insuring order and discipline. This however must be based on the participation of all members of the respective organization or party and all citizens in democratically adopting decisions as well as on their right to speak their mind and on their obligation to implement adopted decision.

Anyhow, I believe that one can only gain from the discussion of these problems. Social sciences and the outlook about the world will thus make new steps forward.

[Question] Do you believe that a "third path" to socialism can be found in the West, a path that does not follow the model of socialist countries or of social-democracy?

[Answer] Of course, the transition toward socialism should be considered in accordance with concrete conditions prevailing in each country. From the very beginning one must proceed from the fact that socialism cannot be brought or imposed from abroad and that it is a historical necessity and a result of objective law-learned requirements of the social development and of the struggle of revolutionary and progressive forces in each country. Of course, it is attained following the implementation of the overall laws of the revolution and construction of the new society, under concrete historical and social conditions.

The diversity of socioeconomic and political conditions and the individual characteristics and historical traditions of each country undoubtedly determine a wide variety of forms of transition toward communism as well as new concrete ways, experiments and solutions for building the socialist society. Of course,in all circumstances, the nature of political power and the relations of production will be essential for socialism, as well as the transition of the state power in the hands of the working people: the establishment of socialist ownership over the means of production; the elimination of man's exploitation by man; and the implementation of the socialist principles concerning labor, remuneration and social and national justice. This applies both for the countries and peoples which have proceeded to building the new system and for the revolutionary parties and forces struggling for society's revolutionary and socialist change. All revolutionary forces are dutybound to take into account concrete conditions specific to their own country and creatively apply the overall laws of the socialist revolution and construction, in full accordance with these conditions, thus establishing, in line with all this, their own strategy and tactics which can insure the participation in this revolutionary process of all categories interested in changing society and social affairs and in implementing the socialist principles of justice and social equality and equity.

Generally speaking, the question of the transition toward socialism in one country or another must be addressed by proceeding from the concrete historical, social and national conditions and from the development stage of the forces of production. It is obvious that in the socialist countries this transition toward socialism was attained almost everywhere under conditions of a not too powerful development of the forces of production. If I were to refer to Romania, I could state that it took place under conditions of a poor economic development. Of course, the problems that had to be solved in these countries were completely different from the problems existing today in the economically developed countries. The developing countries have other problems and their transition toward socialism will take other forms. These countries have to deal with other problems than those that confronted us at that time. That is why, in my opinion, one cannot talk about a specific model or path; one rather talks about the need to proceed toward socialism proceeding from concrete realities specific to each country, by respecting the traditions and will of the respective broad masses. Regardless of the way in which this transition will be achieved, it is necessary to build a society in which exploitation and inequality disappear and in which the people are masters of all means of production and of the products they create as well as the direct end-users of their social activity.

As far as we are concerned, we cannot claim that we have fully implemented the socialist principles, although we have made important progress along this road and have completely eliminated social inequality and oppression. We have attained the distribution of the social product on the basis of socialist principles, but there is still much to be done about fully implementing the socialist principles in all their aspects. What we have attained thus far enables us to assert that we are on the right road and that the socialism we are building fully accords with the interests of all our nation and with the basic principles of our socialist society. I am fully convinced that, sooner or later, all peoples will proceed to building socialism, irrespective of the road they choose.

[Question] It is known that the RCP is developing relations of cooperation with communist parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, with Catholic parties and with progressive forces everywhere. Do you believe that this policy serves the democratization of international relations?

[Answer] Indeed, the RCP acts to continuously expand cooperation with all communist parties, considering this an important factor for developing contemporary international life.

It is obvious that, under conditions of the expansion and diversification of the activity of communist and workers parties, the existence of a center purporting to coordinate the activity of these parties is inconceivable. We proceed from the fact that one should strive toward attaining a cooperation based on equality and on each party's right to independently establish its revolutionary strategy and tactics, a cooperation which should exclude any interference in the domestic affairs of other parties. The problems that emerge should be discussed in a comradely way from party to party and leadership to leadership. In this spirit, our party believes that everything should be done to attain a new kind of unity in the communist movement, based on equality, respect for each party's independence and on common ideology and ideals in building the new society. This new kind of international unity and solidarity of the communist and workers parties would be much more durable and could also lead to increasing the force and influence of communist parties in society's revolutionary transformation and in the struggle for social progress and peace in the world. At the same time our party strengthens cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, with Catholic parties and, generally speaking, with religious political forces, as well as with other democratic parties and with liberation movements. We also maintain relations with all government parties in developing countries. This cooperation is part and parcel of strengthening overall cooperation and solidarity in order to attain a new policy, based on equality and mutual respect between states, and to insure social progress, detente cooperation and peace in the world.

From our own experience, I can state that this broad cooperation is very important for the struggle to resolve international problems, including the democratization of the international life. All the more so as the solution of the complex problems facing today's mankind requires an increasingly more active participation of the political forces of the broad masses and the peoples themselves. As shown by recent events in various countries, the masses have the decisive say in the development of each country and in the evolution of the international life.

In today's world, there is an unprecedented development of the consciousness of peoples, who are increasingly more aware of their huge force and of their decisive role in world changes and in the entire contemporary evolution. The world's peoples become very more aware of the fact that, by united action and ever closer cooperation, they can impose a new policy in the international life and can establish new relations of friendship and trust and a new climate in which each nation can develop freely and live in a better and more just world. In view of all these considerations, we have trust in and are optimistic about world development, with the conviction that, no matter how complicated today's international problems are, the peoples and progressive social forces can insure their just and lasting resolution, in the interest of progress and civilization and to the benefit of the cause of peace and cooperation between nations.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES LCY ACTIVISTS

AU242018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/7/1979--On July 24, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of activists of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Munir Mesihovic, member of the CC of the LCY, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which visited Romania for exchange of experience.

During the interview they highlighted the continuous development of the relations between the RCP and the LCY, between the two countries and peoples, in the spirit of the talks and understandings between Presidents Ceausescu and Tito.

During their stay in Romania, the LCY delegation had talks at the Section for Organizational Affairs of the CC of the RCP, the Council of Economic and Social Organization, the RCP committees of Cluj County and of Sector 8 of Bucharest. The delegation also visited economic units, socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in Cluj County and had talks with the executives of the respective units.

TALKS HELD WITH SYRIAN TRADE OFFICIALS IN DAMASCUS

AU241036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 24/7/1979--Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had working meetings with Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade, when they analyzed the stage of bilateral economic relations and the possibilities of expanding economic and technical exchanges and cooperation between Romania and Syria.

SYRIAN SOCIAL NATIONALIST PARTY OF LEBANON DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU241255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/7/1979--The delegation of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party of Lebanon, led by 'Abdallah Sa'adah, president of the party, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, left Bucharest of July 24.

The delegation included Mahmud 'Abd al-Khalik, member of the Supreme Council and of the Executive Council of the party, Marwan Fares, member of the Executive Council of the party, head of Foreign Relations Department, and Dr May Saafe.

BRAZILIAN MINES MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE FROM FIGUEIREDO TO CEAUSESCU

AU192054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/7/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu was addressed a message by Brazil's President Joao Baptista Figueiredo expressing the wish of Brazil to develop and diversify the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation with Romania.

The message was handed to the Romanian head of state by Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy of Brazil, during an interview held in Neptun resort on July 19.

Stress was laid with satisfaction on the upward course of the Romanian-Brazilian relations, on the good results scored by the two countries in developing their relations of collaboration and cooperation. The wish was also expressed to expand and deepen, on a mutually advantageous basis, the economic and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation in the field of production, as well as the commercial exchanges between Romania and Brazil.

The exchange of views on current international problems brought to the fore the necessity of promoting a new policy of peace and cooperation among all nations of the world, of settling the problems related to the energy crisis, to the liquidation of underdevelopment, of establishing a new world economic order which should secure independent development to each nation, faster progress of all peoples, of the lagging ones in particular.

The Brazilian minister is visiting Romania at head of an economic delegation.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ROME INSTITUTE'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AWARD

AU241651 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] "At a ceremony that took place today at the Bucharest Palace of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded a golden medal with with a plaque by the Rome Institute for International Relations as a token of high and profound appreciation for the Romanian head of state's outstanding contribution to promoting the cause of peace and the establishment of a new world economic order. He was also awarded a jubilee medal issued by the institute on the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation." During the same ceremony, Comrade Elena Ceausescu was awarded a golden medal and a jubilee medal for her scientific work. The ceremony was attended by "members of our party-state leadership" and by the delegation of the Rome Institute for International Relations consisting of Prof Dr ((Giovanni Batista Bonetti), chairman of the Rome Institute for International Relations, Prof Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the institute, and others. During the ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech, "which was followed with particular interest" by all those attending, who warmly congratulated him.

At the end of the ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the members of the Italian delegation.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

AU201952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 20 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1979--We must do our utmost for the huge means wasted for destructive purposes to be used for the economic and social development of the peoples, for the progress of science and culture, of health care, for providing learning conditions for all the children of the world--said the Romanian head of state, speaking before a group of participants in the international festival "World's Children Want Peace", whom he received on July 20.

I think there is no other nobler and more urgent demand--he said--than that of halting the arms race, of allotting a substantive part of the savings to children, to their happiness, to providing them learning conditions, so that they should become their countries' good citizens of tomorrow who should cooperate in friendship and brotherhood for the building of a better and juster world on our planet.

We must do everything possible--Nicolae Ceausescu further pointed out--for an end to be put to the oppression of one people by another, for each nation's independence as well as its right to organize its life as it wishes, without any outside immixture, to be faithfully observed.

You, dear children and dear friends, leaders of Young Pioneers and children's organizations, must struggle together with your parents and brothers, with peoples everywhere, against imperialist and colonialist domination, for national independence, peace and collaboration.

The president urged the children to love their homeland, to respect and do their utmost for other countries to be free and independent. Do not forget ever--he said--that if you want your country to be free, if you want to be masters of your homeland, so do children and people in other countries. That is why friendship and collaboration must be grounded on equality, reciprocal observance of independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others.

Together with your parents and brothers, with the peoples to whom you belong, you must request the governments, the parliaments, those responsible in each and every country, to take account of the fact that mankind's future depends on the policy of peace and detente, on the building of the new international economic order, on the halting of the arms race, on the achievement of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular, and that everything possible should be done for the attainment of these ardent desiderate of the entire world--Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU BOOK ON ROMANIA'S NATIONALITY POLICY PUBLISHED

AU192036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 19 Jul 79 AU

[New Book by President Nicolae Ceausescu: "Solving National Question in Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/7/1979--Put out a few days ago by the Bucharest Political Publishing House in the series of selected texts by the Romanian head of state, the volume highlights the consistency in which the RCP starts in its policy of nationalities from the socio-historic realities characteristic of Romania as a unitary national state, from the fact that over the centuries, populations of other nationalities--Magyars, Germans, Serbians, Jews, etc., came and settled down on this land, alongside of the Romanians.

Substantiated by an extensive reviewing of the main moments in the homeland's history, the book, reads a survey in today's issue of SCINTEIA--illustrates the unquestionable truth that, in spite of the policy of national hatemongering and of the exploiting classes instigating to chauvinistic manifestations, relations of close friendship and collaboration have developed over the ages between the Romanian, Magyar, German and other nationality working people. Their destinies were always blended, which has resulted economically in the development of the productive forces, in the general progress of the territory inhabited in common, and politically--in the rallying of the progressive forces in the struggle against oppression, for social justice.

Setting out from the general principles of scientific socialism creatively applied to the specific peculiarities of the Romanian society, the book, the major Romanian newspaper writes, defines the fundamental coordinates of the revolutionary solutioning of the national question in Romania, of securing full equality of rights to all citizens, irrespective of nationality. The essential factor which ensures the solving of the national question is, as the book shows, the abolition of social and national exploitation, the winning of the whole power by the working class and its allies.

Attaching special importance to the wide array of problems regarding the securing of political equality of all citizens, the book highlights that this fundamental prerequisite of socialist democracy finds illustration in the adequate representation of the coinhabiting nationalities in the supreme leading forums of the party and of the state--the Central Committee of the RCP, the Grand National Assembly, the State Council, the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, as well as in all the other central and local bodies of the party, state and mass organizations.

As is known, the consistent orientation traced by the ninth, tenth and eleventh congresses of the RCP for deepening the socialist democracy includes, as one of its main components, the foundation--at President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative--of the councils of coinhabiting nationalities, and other measures for the continuous improvement of the institutional framework meant to guarantee the full turning to use of [word indistinct] potential of the coinhabiting nationalities, the intensification of their participation in the political life, in the organization and governing of society, in solving the public problems.

One of the major ideas obtaining from the book is that the process of consolidation of the economic base and of the equal rights of all citizens in this country--the socialist ownership--are achieved by the RCP policy of harmonious socioeconomic development of all zones of the country, of [word indistinct] distribution of the productive forces throughout the national territory, of lending a higher rate of industrialization to the counties formerly maintained in economic backwardness. Telling in this respect is that the annual average growth rate of the gross industrial production of the country over (?1971)-1975 was of 12.9 percent, while in the Bistrita-Nasaud County it reached 15 percent, in the Covasna County--16.1 percent, in the Harghita County--15.8 percent, Satu Mare--16.3 percent, Salaj--21.6 percent. Under the current five-year plan, the value of production will grow 4-5 fold in some counties, including Bistrita-Nasaud, Salaj, Botosani, Vaslui.

Numerous texts included in the book highlight the consistency in which the RCP combines the preoccupation for securing fully equal rights to help sons of the country, economically and politically, with the care for the thriving of their spiritual life. The development of education at all levels in the mothertongue of the nationalities, the vast network of publications, theatres, publishing houses and cultural-artistic establishments meant for them are important factors in the cultivation of their mothertongue, in the promotion of the progressive national traditions, in developing the culture of all nationalities as part and parcel of Romania's spiritual patrimony. Thus, out of some 29,000 school units of all kind, over 3,300 are with tuition in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities. Out of 970 lyceums, 160 are with tuition in the languages of these nationalities. Likewise, 14 theatres perform in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities. Out of 970 lyceums, 160 are with tuition in the languages of these nationalities. Likewise, 14 theatres perform in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities, just like 52 general publications and 9 cultural-artistic magazines. The circulation of the books of literature edited in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities is of almost 2.8 million copies.

Concomitantly, the knowledge of the Romanian language by all citizens appears to be a necessity determined by the very need for facilitating to the youth of the coinhabiting nationalities equal chances of access to all training and information institutions, the possibility to turn to use their capabilities in any zone of the country, to participate in full equality in the work of building the new social system. That is why, SCINTEIA shows, any manifestation of the retrograde, nationalist conception, any attempt from the outside to lessen the unity and brotherhood among all citizens of the country, receive firm retort from the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities which consider them on good reason as hurting their patriotic, progressive feelings. The tough lesson of the past when nationalist, chauvinistic, racist instigations were used by the exploiting classes in Romania and by the reactionary circles abroad in order to divide and turn the working people against one another and thus to more easily pursue their policy of domination and oppression is over and over again recalled by President Nicolae Ceausescu in order to highlight that the RCP and the Romanian state will by no means tolerate the recurrence of manifestations which brought so many sufferings to the working people.

The multiple and varied aspects approached in the book forcefully attest to the fact that the working people of the coinhabiting nationalities have never enjoyed such broad possibilities to actually render value to their talent, capabilities and skills, have never benefited of such rights and freedoms as they, just as the whole Romanian people, have won in the years of socialism. Their work in the sphere of material and spiritual production has never been as fertile as today in the family of the citizens of Romania. That is why unity is one of the salient features of the contemporary Romanian society.

As seen by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the revolutionary solving of the national question in Romania is of outstanding importance also on an international plane, as a convincing illustration of the earthy [word indistinct] of the new social system. Setting out from the fact that the historic evolution made it so that parallel to the settlement in Romania of people of various nationalities, Romanian-nationality people live in neighbouring countries, the volume stresses that by providing conditions of full equality of rights, of economic development and thriving of the spiritual life, the nationalities can constitute factors of consolidation of the friendly links of collaboration and solidarity between [word indistinct], of promotion of the cause of international understanding and collaboration.

Firm riposte are given in the book the attempts of foreign reactionary quarters to slander the policy of nationalities conducted by the RCP, as well as the diversionist tendencies of developing a current of emigration in the ranks of the coinhabiting nationalities, tendencies camouflaged under the veil of "humanitarian" slogans. Drawing flat distinction between the settlement of the justified cases of reintegration of some families and the activity aimed at instigating some citizens to desert their native country, their luring for interests that have nothing to do with humanism, President Nicolae Ceausescu stresses that the place of each and every son and daughter of the country, irrespective of nationality, is where their fathers and forefathers were born and lived and worked.

New theoretical theses of great principled and practical importance are presented also in the last chapter of the book, which approaches the questions related to the progress of the Romanian society and the historic perspective of the coinhabiting nationalities.

The analysis of these aspects of major importance in the spirit of the principles of dialectical and historical materialism leads to the conclusion advanced by President Nicoalae Ceausescu that both the Romanian socialist nation and the coinhabiting nationalities will keep existing for a long time in the period of socialist as well as of communist construction, and their thriving is an objective, lawlike requirement. The RCP will see permanently to the firm impelementation of the revolutionary principles with respect to the national question, to securing fully [words indistinct] and conditions of unhampered affirmation of every nationality, the correct policy of nationalities being an inseparable part of the building of multilaterally developed socialism and of Romania's advance to communism.

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH MINISTER MEETS NICULESCU--Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received M.V. Huda, Bangladesh minister of finance, on 9 July. During their talk, the two sides discussed aspects of economic and financial cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jul 79 p 3 AU]

FINNISH AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Centers of Finland led by Chairman Erkki Antero Haukipuro visited Romania between 15 and 20 July. The delegation was received by Marin Vasile, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and toured agricultural units. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jul 79 p 7 AU]

KOREAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/7/1979--A delegation of the Korean Agricultural Working People's Union headed by Yi Chong-won, vice-chairman of the union, visited Romania over July 16-23, at the invitation of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms of Romania (UNCAP). The delegation was received by Marin Vasile, secretary of the CC of the FCP, chairman of UNCAP, and visited producer cooperative farms in various countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU]

BELGRADE CITY DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Belgrade City Assembly led by chairman Zivorad Kovacevic, which visited Romania at the invitation of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, left the capital on Friday morning. The delegation was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Bucharest Mayor Gheorghe Pana and by members of the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council, as well as Yugoslav Ambassador to Bucharest Trifun Nikolic. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jul 79 p 7 AU]

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE AGREEMENT--A program on cultural and scientific exchanges between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Central African Empire for 1979-80 was signed in Bangui. [date not given] [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

PARTY DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--A party delegation led by Alexa Haralambie, first secretary of the Botosani County Party Committee, which visited Hungary for an exchange of experience, was received by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. During their visit, the delegation members also met with Tibor Baranyai, department head at the MSZMP Central Committee, and with other members of the leadership of county, town and Budapest municipal party bodies, with whom they discussed aspects of the organization and control of the implementation of party-state decisions. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

TITO SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO VIETNAMESE PRESIDENT

LD240905 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1903 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 23 (TANJUG)--President Josip Broz Tito has sent a message of condolences to President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Ton Duc Thang, on the occasion of the death of Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Luong Bang.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GUINEA PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE

Continuation of Talks With Tito

AU241130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The official Yugoslav-Guinean talks continued at Hotel Istra on Brioni this morning. Presidents Tito and Sekou Toure are discussing the problems facing the international community, the activities of the nonalined countries preparatory to the sixth meeting in Havana and the ways of advancing bilateral relations and cooperation. The talks of the two presidents are taking place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere characterized by full mutual respect and understanding.

TANJUG Report on Talks

LD041826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--The presidents of Yugoslavia and Guinea, Josip Broz Tito and Sekou Toure, ended talks today in Brioni with the participation of their aides. The two presidents positively assessed the past development of Yugoslav-Guinean relations and cooperation, particularly in the nonalined movement and in the international arena in general. They also agreed on the need to enrich economic relations with new contents and forms. At the same time the conviction was expressed that the meeting and talks between the two presidents would represent a significant impetus to the development of even more comprehensive cooperation in all fields.

During the talks President Sekou Toure highly assessed the significance and role of Yugoslavia and President Tito in the world. He emphasized the Yugoslav president's tireless involvement in the building of modern Yugoslavia and the settling of key international problems. The Guinean president stressed that President Tito's personal life and the achievements of independent and nonalined Yugoslavia were a powerful inspiration to all the developing countries. Guinea, President Sekou Toure said, has chosen the same way of independent development in building socialism and in the country's foreign political orientation.

Outlining Guinea's views on the current international situation, the prominent African statesman devoted primary attention to the policy of nonalinement and the nonalined movement. According to Toure, Guinea will work at the forthcoming sixth summit in Havana for the further affirmation of the original principles of the policy of nonalinement, for the most comprehensive and fullest economic and other forms of cooperation between nonalined countries and for an even greater involvement of the movement in the building of the new international economic order and in settling the acute problems facing the world. In this context, President Toure particularly stressed the significance of increased participation of the nonalined countries and the movement as a whole in the settling of the Middle East crisis, the problems of Southeast Asia and the decolonization of southern Africa and of their proposals in this connection.

The Guinean president also pointed out the need for further democratization in the nonalined movement to increase the effectiveness of the Coordinating Bureau and to vitalize the overall international activity of nonalined countries.

The Guinean president positively assessed the recently concluded OAU summit in Monrovia and expressed optimism regarding the possibility of effectively resolving all the difficulties and disagreements currently faced by African countries and by Africa as a whole. In his view these problems are very complex and are a consequence, above all, of the colonial past.

President Tito noted with satisfaction that Yugoslavia's and Guinea's views on the key international questions of political and economic relations were identical or very similar.

President Tito agreed with the Guinean president's assessment of the present state of the movement and policy of nonalinement and stressed that nonalined countries could become even better organized and that their cooperation could be more dynamic and extensive, particularly in the economic sphere. President Tito also pointed out the need for even more activie participation of nonalined countries in resolving the Middle East problem, a problem on which both Yugoslavia and Guinea have identical views since they believe that the Palestine issue is the central and key issue, as well as in resolving all other acute problems faced by today's world, particularly by the developing world.

The development of Yugoslav-Guinean relations was assessed by President Tito as positive. He believes that the cooperation between these two countries is complementary and that it could be even more meaningful and more comprehensive. The president of the republic expressed the conviction that the visit and the talks with President Sekou Toure will provide a new impetus to the entire development of mutual relations and will lead to intensification of cooperation in all spheres of mutual interest.

During the talks held today by the two heads of state, Presidents Tito and Sekou Toure were also informed of the separate meetings held by their associates which were devoted to an exchange of views on international issues and economic cooperation.

The presidents were informed of concrete agreements which contain measures to expand economic cooperation which has stagnated in the last few years. These include forthcoming agreements on the formation of mixed enterprises which will be committed on a long-term basis to the exploitation of iron ore and bauxite in Guinea, and the involvement of Yugoslav enterprises in further investments in that West African country and in the development of its agriculture and fishing industry. The Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia will soon form a permanent mission in Conakry to expand and enrich economic cooperation.

It was agreed that the talks between the associates of the two presidents on issues of international relations and interparty cooperation should be continued during President Sekou Toure's stay in Belgrade.

The following took part in today's talks: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly; Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Col Gen Dusan Pekic; Bozidar Bukumiric, SFRY ambassador in Guinea; and other Yugoslav officials.

On the Guinean side, the talks were attended by all the ministers and other high-ranking officials accompanying President Sekou Toure.

Tito Lunch for Sekou Toure

LD241434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today gave a formal lunch on Brioni in honor of Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and his wife.

Present at the lunch, which proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, were ministers Moussa Diakite, N'famata Keita, Fily Cissoko, Mamady Kaba, Sikhe Camara and Mamady Keita, as well as Marcel Cros, secretary of state for international cooperation, and other officials in the Guinean president's entourage.

Present at the lunch on the Yugoslav side were Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Socialist Republic of Croatia Presidency, and his wife; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency, and his wife; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly; Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ilija Vakic, president of the Federal Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia; Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Lt Gen Dusan Pekic; and other Yugoslav officials.

During the lunch, Presidents Tito and Sekou Toure exchanged toasts.

Tito Luncheon Toast

LD242244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni, July 24 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito today (?stressed) the need for strengthening the non-aligned countries' action unity based on the consistent implementation of the non-aligned policy. "Our movement and the policy of non-alignment are capable of being a [word indistinct] of independence of a large number of countries only if they themselves strengthen their role as an independent non-bloc factor", President Tito said in a toast at a lunch in honour of Guinean President Sekou Toure.

Speaking about the numerous problems of international economic relations, President Tito stressed that it is necessary to immediately and efficiently assist primarily those developing countries which do not have their own resources and are incapable of providing minimal conditions for their development. President Tito also stated his conviction that a lasting solution to these problems can only be realised by the developing of a new international economic order.

President Tito said that it is necessary to invest mutual efforts to promote Yugoslav-Guinean economic relations, scientific-technical and other forms of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Yugoslav president highly acknowledged Guinea's and the Guinean Democratic Party's significant contribution to the progressive changes taking place on the entire African Continent.

Sekou Toure Toast

LD242249 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni, July 24 (TANJUG) Guinean President Sekou Toure today stated his conviction that the sixth non-aligned summit meeting in Havana will decide on the objective criteria of non-alignment and the non-aligned movement's activities, in order to avoid all deviations which might blemish the reputation of the noble aims of non-alignment. Replying to a toast by President Tito at a luncheon given in his honour on the Yugoslav Island of Brioni, President Sekou Toure said that the pressing problems of the Middle East, southern Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America, as well as the policies on prices of raw materials in the world will be the topic of debates at the non-aligned summit conference in Havana. President Sekou Toure also said that the non-aligned summit will not dwell on the causes of existing tensions between particular countries, but will express the real ways for eliminating the focuses of tension, in order to exchange antagonism with normal relations and cooperation.

The Guinean president today expressed his opinion that the Havana summit will not pass judgement, but will be an important factor in the construction of a universal society based on justice and progress.

Sekou Toure further said that President Tito is one of the few heads of state who enjoys the confidence of all justice and freedom-loving peoples, since he has, for more than half a century, contributed to the staunch defence of the cause of peace in the world and in every country. The non-aligned movement initiated, inspired and developed by President Tito, is a manifestation of the wish of the majority of countries worldwide for ideological, political and economic independence, Sekou Toure said.

Vrhovec-Cissoko Talks

LD242306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had lengthy talks today on Brioni with Guinean Foreign Minister Fily Cissoko. On that occasion, views were exchanged on the topical situation in the world, on the activities of the nonalined countries in the preparations for the sixth summit in Havana, which will be held soon, on the cooperation of the two countries in the nonalined movement, on crisis hotbeds and on problems which Africa, and in particular the African people in the south of the continent, face.

In the talks, which the two ministers will resume in Belgrade, Yugoslavia and Guinea expressed readiness to coordinate their activity in the preparations for the sixth summit conference. In this context, they pointed out in particular the very close cooperation of the two countries at the ministerial conference in Belgrade and at the ministerial conference of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo at the beginning of this year. The federal secretary acquainted Cissoko with the Yugoslav views of the results of the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo in which Guinea had not taken part. Vrhovec made a positve assessment of that significant gathering but he also pointed out at the same time the difficulties which that meeting had faced.

The two ministers paid particular attention to the attitudes of Yugoslavia and Guinea toward the role of the nonalined movement in the world and its state and the problems which it faces.

In this context the significance of the movement as an independent nonbloc factor in international relations was pointed out, a topic on which the two countries have identical views.

The talks also stressed the need to expand and strengthen the economic cooperation between nonalined countries. Reference was also made to the acute energy problems in the world which gravely affect and encumber in particular the development of developing countries.

Departure From Brioni

LD241540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--The president of the republic of Guinea, Sekou Toure, together with his wife and aides this afternoon left Brioni for Belgrade, where he will stay till the end of his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At the Brioni harbor pier the Guinean head of state was seen off with the highest state honors. President Tito saw the high-ranking visitor from Guinea off and took leave of him in a very friendly manner.

The farewell ceremony was attended by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and his wife; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and other Yugoslav personalities.

According to program, during his stay in Belgrade President Toure will have a meeting with Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, will visit the metallurgical combine in Smederevo and the Ikarus industries in Zemun, and will receive representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations. In the Sava Center the Guinean president will deliver a lecture to the political aktiv of Belgrade.

Arrival in Belgrade

LD242204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, arrived this evening in Belgrade by special plane from Brioni. He was accompanied by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, and his associates.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT RENE ARRIVES AT BRNIK 24 JULY

LD241910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1701 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Brnik--France Albert Rene, the president of the Republic of Seychelles, arrived on a friendly visit to our country today at the invitation of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito. At Ljubljana Airport of Brnik he was welcomed by Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

Cordially greeted by the passengers and staff of the airport, the president of that friendly and nonalined country left for the Villa Bled in Bled accompanied by his escort headed by Kiro Hadzivasilev, vice president of the SFR Assembly, and his wife and associates.

TANJUG CITES EXAMPLES OF 'INCREASING' COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA

LD241334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1138 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Pristina, July 24 (TANJUG)--Although no programme of interstate cultural-educational cooperation exists between Yugoslavia and Albania, the very intensive and steadily increasing cooperation between the two countries is manifesting itself through direct contacts between their institutions.

The most intensive cooperation is between the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Albania, POLITIKA of Belgrade writes today. Kosovo, an autonomous province within the Constituent Republic of Serbia, has an Albanian population of about one million. The language mostly used in the province is Albanian, and it is spoken in all educational institutions, from the primary school to university levels.

The longest and most diverse is cooperation between the University of Pristina and the State University of Tirana, the capital of Albania. The programme of cooperation between these two institutions, signed eight years ago, is subject to renewal each year. The two universities exchange lecturers, archive and bibliographical material, ethnographers, linguists and folklore experts.

Cooperation between the televisions of Pristina and Albania, on which an agreement was signed last year, is particularly well developed. The two TV centres exchange educational-scientific and popular films, feature and documentary programmes, classical and folk-music broadcasts.

The university library of Kosovo and the national and university libraries of Tirana annually exchange about 430 books.

The Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage in Prizren, southern Kosovo, has successfully cooperated during the past two years with the institutes for history and the preservation of monuments and the art gallery of Tirana. They have worked together on collecting historical material on the "Prizren League," an important historical event of 1878, when the Albanians of Prizren overthrew the Turkish rule and for a short time lived in independence.

Kosovo and Albania also exchange folk song and dance groups and theatrical ensembles. An exhibition of paintings by Kosovo artists opened in Tirana recently, and an exhibition of modern Albanian art and sculpture in Pristina and, later, Belgrade and Skopje.

AUSTRIA'S SLOVENE LEADER CALLS FOR END OF SLOVENE TRIALS

AU241656 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] In case Austrian authorities are unwilling to stop the political trials of Carinthian Slovenes, we will again have to make them the focal point of the Slovene national group and we will have to raise the question of a violation of constitutional and international provisions. That was stated by Dr Matevz Grilc, president of the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes, to the weekly NAS TEDNIK. During the past few years, over 30 criminal proceedings were held in Austria in connection with the struggle of the Slovene national group to achieve its rights. Trials against 15 Carinthian Slovenes are now in progress; six of them are charged with writing slogans in 1976 and eight with resisting the state authorities during a celebration of the greater German nationalist organization Heimatdienst. We resolutely demand that all court proceedings against the Carinthian Slovenes be stopped, Grilc stressed.

POLITIKA CLAIMS CARTER PREFERS LOYALTY TO KNOWLEDGE FROM CABINET

AU242116 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[J. Gustincic report]

[Excerpts] New York, 19 July--Although with some good will and knowledge of the state processes it is not difficult to discern a "system" in what President Carter has been doing in recent days, officials and other people in Washington--and what is worse, also the international financial elite--has reacted to the so-called collective resignation and personnel changes in the administration and in the White House apparatus as if what is involved is an "atmosphere of uncertainty."

As we have said, the system can be discerned, and if Carter is reproached for something, it certainly cannot be the absence of certain direction.

When he was still holding fresh written resignations in his hands, President Carter decided to appoint his closest associate, White House aide Hamilton Jordan, as "chief of staff" with powers which include not only complete control over the White House apparatus and a direct approach to the President, but also a "certain discretionary right to regulate the links between the individual agencies," as press spokesman Jody Powell described this crystal clear example of a centralization of power.

Painful Experiences

A whole period of Carter's rule has ended with a stroke. For, as early as in his pre-election days Jimmy Carter swore that he would never appoint a chief of staff, in view of the painful experiences of the Watergate epoch, in which the President's aides--who do not depend on Congress--rose far above the Cabinet members, who are confirmed by Congress.

Again This Press

Carter obviously intends to free himself from the rules which were valid until today and at the same time he intends to concentrate control over the apparatus in the hands of his people, and to go over the heads of the privileged press to the broad public, particularly in regional press conferences and "public meetings" with citizens.

It is obvious that, correctly or not, Carter has understood the present moment in such a way that he seeks from his Cabinet primarily loyalty, and secondarily knowledge, regardless of how important the latter may be.

What is demanded is obviously a much higher level of loyalty than is usual in American circumstances, particularly in the "post-Watergate period." As if one wanted to say: "Watergate was a great lesson. It was necessary. Since then 5 years have elapsed. Let us leave that spasm behind us, because we have learned our lesson. Let us roll up our sleeves and begin work."

PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED FOR FLOUR, BREAD, CIGARETTES

LD241844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The Federal Executive Council, with the full agreement by the republics and provinces, has decided to increase the price of wheat flour, bread and cigarettes.

The increases will take effect on 25 July. The price of bread should go up by 1 dinar and 40 paras but as half of the cost of flour will be repayed to bread producers by way of compensation, the actual increase for bread consumers will be 70 paras per kilogram, that is, 10 percent compared with the present price. Resources for compensation will be insured through the simultaneous 20-30 percent increase in the price of cigarettes. Various types of wheat flour will also be increased and the cost of packaging will also be added. The yearly realization of the shift in the prices of wheat flour and cigarettes will be 8.4 billion dinars. The new prices of flour will raise the cost of living by 0.65 percent and of cigarettes by 0.26 percent. Director of the Federal Institute of Prices Zoran Pupovac, speaking at a press conference today, also said that the shortage of coffee is artificial. The Federal Executive Council did not envisage an increase in the price of coffee. If this did happen in some places, it was the coffee-roasting enterprises, the shops and those who approved a change in the discount, who were to blame.

POLITIKA REPORTS EXPECTED 19 PERCENT DECLINE IN WHEAT HARVEST

AU241726 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] According to the latest data of the Federal Institute for Statistics, this year's wheat harvest will total some 4.5 million tons, or about 1 million tons or 19 percent less than last year. The smaller production of bread cereals is expected primarily because of the reduced area of land sown with the crop, some 19,000 hectares, while the drought during the ripening period and the rain during the harvest period have reduced a part of the harvest. The yield per hectare is on the average lower by some 2.8 quintals. According to the estimates of statisticians, the greatest drop in yields will be in the main wheat regions of Vojvodina and Croatia. In Croatia, 32,000 fewer hectares of land were sown with wheat, while yields were reduced by 4.2 quintals. In Vojvodina, 111,000 fewer hectares of land were sown with wheat, while yields were reduced by 6.8 quintals.

WHEAT HARVEST IN SLAVONIJA, BARANJA ENDS, AVERAGE YIELD REPORTED

AU241657 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The wheat harvest has concluded in Slavonija and Baranja. Over 62,000 carloads of wheat were produced on 140,000 hectares of land. The average yield on private farms was 33.5 quintals per hectare and on social sector farms was 48 quintals per hectare.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Zagreb, July 23 (TANJUG)-- Under the coming medium-term plan, until 1985, the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia will raise the oil production to 3.4 million tons a year by intensifying oil prospecting and modernizing oil exploitation. Experts of the Yugoslav "INA-Naftaplin" oil and gas enterprise assess that natural gas production will double and reach 2.4 billion cubic metres. 26 oil wells are now exploited in the region of Slavonija (Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia) and prospecting is under way in 55 other sites with 84 drills over 3 thousand metres deep. Natural gas has been discovered south of the coastal town of Pula, indicating the presence of oil deposits in the region. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 23 Jul 79 LD]